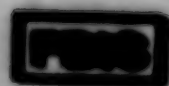


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30 September 1980

West Europe Report

No. 1630



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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IN-FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER: NATO MISSILES RISE RISK OF WAR

Stockholm (DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Review by Sven Svensson of Torsten Nilsson memoirs]

[[Text]] The plans to station cruise missiles in Europe mean that all Scandinavia is being drawn deeper into a global military strategic game and that the risks of a limited nuclear war are increasing. So says the former foreign minister Torsten Nilsson in a new book of memoirs.

Nilsson believes that the cruise missiles will affect Swedish defense and security policy and that the time may come to consider converting from manned warplanes to target-seeking missiles.

It is in a postscript to a book of memoirs that Torsten Nilsson goes into the current foreign policy situation. The background is made up of the rapid development of weapons technology and the intensification of the oppositions between the superpowers USA and USSR.

The more probable the idea of limited nuclear warfare is made, Torsten Nilsson says, the more unlimited the preparations for such warfare become.

NATO Risks

NATO's decision to counter the Soviet nuclear arms build-up in Europe by placing medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European states increases the risks of a limited nuclear war on European soil.

The West German triumvirate of ~~Wehner~~-Schmidt-Brandt must be aware of this, Torsten Nilsson thinks.

It is a vital condition that Europe can avoid a cold war that ends in a hot war. The policy of détente need not be disturbed by conflicts between the superpowers in other parts of the world.

The efforts of the leaders of the West German Social Democratic Party to get the new nuclear weapons shifted to Germany and West Europe may even fall off centralization.

At the same time they are inclined to emphasize that the President of the United States retains control over the firing button.

A solution is being accepted that means that the influence of the United States in West Europe is increasing, since every gesture of détente toward the east must be accompanied by actions that show that the FRG is loyal to the United States and other NATO countries, says Thorsten Nilsson.

The decision on medium-range missiles in West Europe within NATO is countered by demands for the creation of an independent West European system of nuclear weapons under the leadership of the FRG.

The economic giant of West Europe could then develop into a military and political great power which would get weapons to back the demand for reunification of the two German states.

The ground would be prepared for power politics in Strauss's sense rather than for the Social Democratic brand of détente.

First Step

In Soviet eyes that would be a first step toward making the nightmare of a nuclear-armed superpower Germany come true.

Thorsten Nilsson also touches upon the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. The Russian pretence for this rule of force and this open breach of international law have fallen flat on the ground. At the same time Moscow deprived itself of the constantly reiterated propaganda phrases portraying it as a champion of freedom, he writes.

Realities

It is not very fruitful to puzzle over the motive, but there are certain grounds. Carter's attempts to get the SALT-2 treaty ratified had failed and caused disappointment in Moscow.

The demand for recalling the Russian troops from Cuba presumably evoked ill will.

The Soviet restraint when Chinese forces invaded Vietnam presumably aroused agitated feelings in military circles in the Soviet Union.

The game that members of the Carter administration were playing with the so-called "China card" aroused new uneasiness.

NATO's decision in December 1979 to move cruise missiles to Europe was regarded by the hawks in Moscow as a slap in the face.

A feared defeat for the shadow government in Afghanistan that was friendly to the Soviet Union was viewed ... more than the superpower could overlook, the former Swedish foreign minister writes.

It must be in the Swedish interest to keep the door open for new attempts at negotiations in Europe. The level of armaments should not be raised.

Difficult Problems

The course of events in Germany may confront us with difficult problems of evaluation. The cruise missiles mean that all Scandinavia is being drawn deeper into a global military strategic game.

The cruise missiles can be launched not only from the continent but also from the Norwegian Sea. Our capability of detecting them and shooting them down may be put to severe tests.

Today we are putting our trust in manned warplanes, but the costs are tending to become more than we can afford. There is much to indicate that we should put our stakes on target-seeking missiles. They are based on electronics, they are simple to handle, and they are accurate, says Nilsson.

Our immediate interest is for negotiations to be started between the sides looking toward an agreement to withdraw both the Soviet SS-20 missiles and the American Pershing-2 missiles.

For the long term there is still the old idea of making all of Europe west of the Soviet Union free of nuclear weapons. Such a measure would have to be based on mutually binding guarantees, and their observance would have to be monitored.

8815

(S&D: 3109)

EFFECTS OF BUDGET CONSTRAINTS ON ARMED FORCES VIEWED

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TILBÆRDE (in Danish) 20 Aug 80 (p 11)

[Article by Niels Jørgen Haagerup]

[Text] A review of Danish defense policy since World War II seems to indicate the existence of a kind of natural law that makes it impossible to reach a balance between goals—including troop strength goals—and means, in other words economic funding.

Every time a new defense act has been passed from 1940 through 1966 to 1973 and most recently in 1977 it has been said that a balance must be created between goals and means. Defense Minister Poul Hansen said this in 1959 and his successors have probably repeated it.

Attempts to achieve this balance have led to changing the goals—not the means. Over 20 years the defense spending part of national expenditures has fallen from 25 to 6 percent.

Along with the demand for a balance between goals and means we have often heard expressions of confidence that increased efficiency could be achieved through rationalization, mergers and other cost-cutting measures. This optimism can be found in statements from Poul Hansen to Poul Stgaard. It has also been expressed by Social Democrats in the debate in recent weeks.

Denmark is once again in the situation where a balance must be reached between defense goals and means. The discrepancy runs up in the billions. Again it can be handled by redefining the objectives, including troop strength goals as set in the 1973 act with in turn was a reduction of earlier goals. Either troop forces will be reduced according to government aims or troop force goals will no longer be set at all.

The explanation of why things have gone as they have for 20 years contains several factors. One is that the budget wishes of the armed forces have not been met. One of the reasons given for this is that

"the generals never get enough." But in 1973 and again in 1977 the armed forces leadership warned off the consequences, especially in the area of material acquisitions that were urgently needed.

Another element is that the widely-discussed and at times highly-praised price and wage regulation does not cover increasing material costs, especially those resulting from technological development.

A third factor is increased costs imposed on the defense operating budgets--in addition to the investment budgets--by outside forces in the way of decisions on shorter service periods, higher prices for operating items and participation in jointly-financed capital investments and higher requirements for receiving reinforcements.

The fact that such capital investments, which include ports and air bases, can be constructed for joint NATO funds represents an enormous saving for Denmark which pays only 31.77 percent compared with West Germany's 235 percent, for example. But naturally we have to spend more money if there is a sharp increase in these jointly-financed projects which has been the case in recent years. This is also in Denmark's best interest for only in this way can we improve our opportunities to receive allied reinforcements.

The result of postponing the acquisition of needed material is that existing material becomes worn, requiring more frequent and more expensive repairs. If supplies are not added constantly to our depots they become depleted and today the Danish mobilization supply of such items as ammunition is far lower than the 30-day supply required. This correspondingly decreases the time Danish defense forces can "hold out."

They are saving on inductions. At present only 40 percent of those eligible for the draft are called up. The battery system and the principle of "voluntary military service" mean that suitability is not always the criterion used for selecting the 40 percent who join the armed forces.

The draftees go into the training forces and do not become part of the mobilization force until after they are sent home. With the reduction in annual inductions the mobilization force is gradually becoming "antiquated."

The Defense Command plan operates with all three levels--a zero solution, a 1 1/2 percent increase or a 33 percent increase--with a more extensive recall system than in the past. That is logical since when standing forces are reduced the importance of the mobilization force increases. But won't new rounds of cuts affect troop numbers and recalls as they have in the past?

6578
(59): 3106

RADICAL LIBERAL PLAN WOULD USE MILITARY ONLY IN PEACE

(Copenhagen **BERLINGSKE TIDENDE** (in Danish) 31 Sept 1960 pp 88

[Editorial: "The Long Voyage"]

[Text] The Radical Liberal Party's defense policy spokesman, Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen, has now given a more detailed account of what the point of departure is for Radical points of view in the coming defense policy debates. By this account clarity has been created regarding an entirely critical point.

The Danish military has for over 300 years had three main tasks. It has in peacetime been obliged to maintain sovereignty and sound liberties. It has the obligation, if the occasion should arise, of engaging in combat until reinforcements arrive. It has the obligation of taking part in a combined defense of NATO's northern flanks.

Jens Bilgrav-Nielsen has now made it clear that the Radical Liberal Party henceforth will acknowledge the first and only the first of these tasks. When the Defense Ministry talked about the fact that we cannot manage all of it, the Radical Liberal Party "agreed," but in a way that the party has narrowed the military's tasks so that it is obliged only to be able to maintain sovereignty in peacetime. The crux of the matter is therefore that the military is no longer to be considered a member of the combined NATO defense. Bilgrav-Nielsen does not talk about the fact that combat is to be engaged in until help arrives. On the contrary, he speaks about the object of the activity which is to be carried out in the so-called "gray zone" being to direct the eyes of world opinion toward the crisis so that an attempt can be made to snipe it down. He does not speak of an alliance policy, but speaks of time for considering thoroughly how we on our terms—and, therefore, not in cooperation with our alliance partners—can construct a total Danish defense.

The long voyage has been thereby completed for the Radical Liberal Party. The defense position which was constructed in the years after 1945, which in 1957 led to participation in a government which acknowledged NATO, which led to participation in the defense compromise in 1960 and in a

number of subsequent defense compromises, his position has not been abandoned. What results is that they will maintain sovereignty in peace-time and, besides, bring about international justice through United Nations activity and with money for underdeveloped countries in peace. There is no reason to quarrel from the party an explanation of wherein the difference lies between these words and the words and deeds with Dr. P. March in the years from 1935 to 1940 within the United Nations discussion with. For there is no difference. Whether one will maintain sovereignty or whether one will maintain neutrality amounts really and absolutely to the same thing; even the external and ultimate safeguarding of sovereignty is not put within the framework of an alliance.

The United Liberal Party has after a staggering and tiring voyage of 10 years come home to the safe harbor of well-rid. It is disappointing arguments. A new fantastic voyage will be able to be begun from this harbor. This voyage can also be done by using the boys and lighthouses with Dr. March set up 10 years ago. The party's only remaining problem is that the voyage is threatened by a lack of a crew. Up to now the Social Democratic Party's defense policy spokesman Hans Schott has stated that he and the part of the party with him has influence over do not intend to go on board. But Lytta Hilden has made statements to MORGENAVISEN, NYLANDS-POSTEN which will make her a well qualified applicant for the leading post in the crew.

Unpleasant voyage.

(985)

[50]: 1106

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL GLOOMED OVER LATEST BUSINESS STATISTICS

Copenhagen HULLINGHAM TUDOR In Danish 13 Aug 60 p 12

[article by Frank Dilligard]

[Text] The Industrial Council sounded the alarm after Danish Statistics released two figures yesterday on industrial sales and orders. The figures show with painful clarity that all branches of industry across a broad front have been hit hard by the decline in consumption and investment.

The chief economist for the Industrial Council, Jørgen Hansen, told HULLINGHAM TUDOR that this is the first time since the second oil crisis that all sales curves for industry have pointed downward.

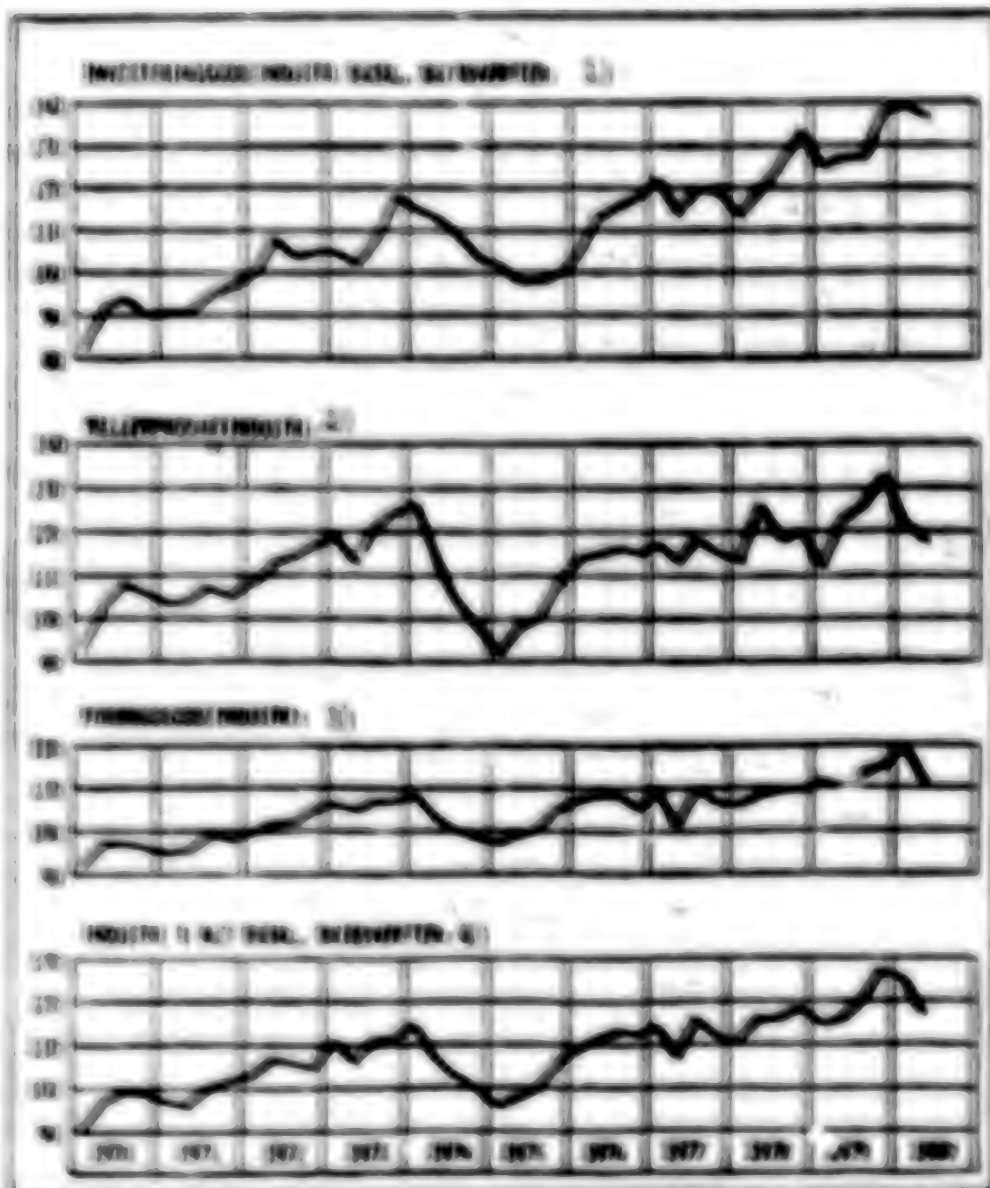
"First we had a decline in the so-called intermediate products industries which include firms supplying the construction industry. Then volume sales declined in consumer products industries and now the latest figures show that the industrial firms producing investment goods also have declining sales."

Zero Optimism

Industrial Council economists present here four curves showing the seasonally-corrected development in industrial volume sales for the last 20 years. The curves document that the economic downturn has now definitely reached the entire industrial sector.

Jørgen Hansen: "It is correct, as Danish Statistics stated that total industrial sales by volume in the second quarter of 1960 are 1 percent above sales in the second quarter of 1959 but as the bottom curve illustrates the reality is that industrial sales were even higher in the intervening period and that a recession is now under way."

Economists on the Industrial Council reject the myth that export figures for industry are a source of optimism as the prime minister



Monthly—corrected Union Index for Sales of Danish Goods and Services. 1975 = 100

Note:

1. Industrial products (excluding shipbuilding)
2. Intermediate products (excluding shipbuilding)
3. Consumer products (excluding shipbuilding)
4. All industries (excluding shipbuilding)

and other leading Social Democrats have said repeatedly in recent months. In reality there is a declining trend in industrial exports that has been continuing over the last few months. It is true that export figures are higher now than they were a year ago but here too the situation is that exports have peaked and developments seem to indicate a decline.

Strong Assessment

Jesper Hansen "It is a very strong assessment of politicians believe business difficulties will be limited to construction and agriculture. All industry has been hit by the economic recession. There are now negative figures in current balance recorded by investment products industries and the Industrial Council has information that even activity in the energy conservation sector has now hit a slump."

The chief economist of the Industrial Council said there is certainly no need for new measures to further reduce the buying power of the public. "The government is right when it finds no need for further steps this year if they were by that were fiscal policy austerity. We have had enough of that. But there is a need for measures that could stimulate business production, in other words measures that would improve our foreign competitiveness."

6578
CMB: BMB

REPORT'S SOURCE WITH CONFIDENTIALITY INDICATED

Copenhagen INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH on Danish 20 Aug 60 p 5

[Written by Sidney Halpern]

[Text] Member of Folketing, Jorgen Jensen has made a break with the Progressive Party and its leader.

"I'm really sorry for Nippen Olsen. He refuses to face the fact that his dream of the Progressive Party leading Denmark out of its problems is just a bubble in the air," said Folketing's newest and-fallen member Jorgen Jensen who left the Progressive Party with a scathing parting shot at the leader of the Progressive Party.

Jorgen Jensen has belonged to the leftists in the Progressive Party and in recent years he has been in almost constant conflict with the party leadership. The executive committee refused to allow him to run in Narsved District. In the 1959 election he ran in Orstrup District and received a large personal vote that brought him in ahead of incumbent Nippen Olsen. The executive committee wanted to overturn him in Orstrup. This was to happen at the national congress in September. But the summer group meeting of the Progressive Party last week was the same trap that made his cup run over.

"Olsen's word is law. The party believes the Socialists are co-operating with the other bourgeois parties. They deliberately avoid all possibilities of gaining influence and continue with Danish things like the 1958 amendments to the Budget Act."

Jensen

Jorgen Jensen informed several of his colleagues in the parliamentary group of his decision on Monday. But not the chairman of the group, Ole Jensen, or Nippen Olsen. Then he went to Ry to tell his district. Monday evening he presented 12-14 members of his district committee with a 3-page letter on his decision.

On the better the established Progressives could deal about the situation in their party in sentences like these:

"Glimstrup wants to make the face of the party synonymous with his own. The majority of the parliamentary group now believe that in 1 year--2 years at most--Glimstrup will be voted out of Folketing after his only court sentence has been more or less upheld by the appeals and supreme courts. The realists among them are trying to survive until they get rid of Glimstrup. Until then they put up with his ideas and wishes but try to weed out the craziest ideas in the cabinet. This is possible. But they accept the idea that Glimstrup has the right to formulate party policy. I must say I would not; otherwise I will feel like a common prostitute."

Deputy

Jorgen Juelius admits that some people in the district were disappointed and angry while others understood his situation better. "Some asked me to stay in the group, in other words stay in and survive. But I can't do that. Some thought I should withdraw from Folketing. When they realized who my deputy would be they decided I had better stay on as an unaffiliated member."

Jorgen Juelius's deputy is Nina Svendsen, city council member from Svendborg "and she is a very interesting woman whose views coincide with those of Glimstrup and Viggo Waag in every detail."

Monday Jorgen Juelius returned to Copenhagen. "At the Odense Airport a man came up and said, 'Well, I voted for you. But good luck anyway.'"

Closest to Conservatives

In Folketing Juelius called a press conference in Room 2, the Progressive group's room. The meeting was also attended by Lise Blomster, the young woman in the Progressive Party secretariat.

Jorgen Juelius will not seek to join other parties in Folketing. But in the next election he will probably decide on either the Liberals or the Conservatives. "The Conservative Party is probably the one I am closest to."

The chairman of the Progressive Folketing group has offered Jorgen Juelius a chance for individual election affiliation, giving him a chance to keep his seat on committees. Juelius has not yet decided on this. But he is expected to remain standing on the Foreign Policy front.

Stamp:

The 42-year-old stamp dealer's political career in the Progressive Party has lasted almost 6 years. The Institute says this was 6 years too many. "I had no illusions about having the slightest influence as an unaffiliated member of Parliament. I always felt it was a little strange to be unaffiliated. But at least I will avoid being a footnote in Gibney's book."

"I am in the fortunate position of having something to fall back on, as I won't be forced to continue as a political backslider."

The stamp dealership is not an ordinary little shop. It is set up as a store company and deals in three stamps. Roger Junior has introduced philately as an investment and makes very good.

This has led some of his opponents in the Progressive Party to say that "he has too many ties and besides he has a genuine water-suit."

Daniel CP

Roger Junior has never belonged to any other party besides the Progressive Party. "In my youth I voted for the communists, later I voted for the Independents and the Christian People's Party. The last two choices were probably because I thought the established parties needed renewal."

"I joined the Progressive Party in the fall of 1974 because I had written about social policy in the local *Frederiksborg* paper and I liked the party's views. Then I was nominated to run in the last district in *Frederiksborg*, and was elected to Parliament in the January 1975 election. So you might say my entrance into politics was quite impulsive. My credit is out."

6574

CSO: 1106

RIGHT-WING RDP GROUP UNDER INCREASED DEFENSE PRESSURE

Copenhagen: BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 4 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt by Christian Byrdum: "Social Democrat Right Wing to Battle for Military; Party's Left Wing Wants to Break With Defense Policy Hitherto"]

[Text] Leading Social Democratic right-wing politicians are now trying to win the trade movement's support for higher defense expenditures. A "zero result" will have consequences especially for civilian employment in the military.

At the same time leading left-wing Social Democrats are taking part to a great extent in meetings and courses on Danish disarmament. Especially in meetings in the Joint Committee on Peace and Disarmament, but also at higher educational institutions and the like.

Seventeen Hundred Out of Work

One of the Social Democrats' pro-defense members of Parliament, Robert Rasmussen, will not comment to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE on the question of whether he has told the trade movement more of the employment-related effects of a "zero result." But as far as BERLINGSKE TIDENDE has learned, the trade movement has received information that a zero result as a minimum will mean that 1700 civilian employees in the military—especially skilled workers—will be without a job with a zero result. The maximum figure which has been mentioned is 3600.

The effect of a "zero result's" consequences on employment has been considered at the General Union for Regular Personnel. Advisor Ole Henningsen reports that the union expects an increase in the number of vacant positions in the military from the present around 2500 to around 4500 in the course of a couple of years. Ole Henningsen reports that the union for regular personnel has learned that the higher number of vacant positions will result to a great extent from a reduction in the number of civilian employees.

While a part of the Social Democratic Party is thus working to mobilize forces in the party for a larger appropriation for the military, one of the party's leading left-wing politicians, Jytte Hilden, in the last few days has made herself spokesperson for a security policy which will completely break with the present alliance system in the West. Jytte Hilden said on Wednesday to FREDERIKSBORG AFTS Aften that "by attitude toward Denmark's security policy can be stated as simply as 'the USA out of NATO.'" She thinks that the European countries have greater common interests mutually than in alliance with the Soviet Union and USA.

She has also declared that for her it is the same whether it is the Russians or the American authorities who "take us."

Jytte Hilden has participated in a number of meetings and lectures together with, for example, peace scholar Jan Olav of Lund University, just as she was a speaker at a demonstration against the militarization of NATO's members in Copenhagen last Fall.

END

OSD: 1106

JORGENSEN OPENS 800 CONGRESS WITH WARNING ON ECONOMY

Copenhagen FRILLINGESE TIDENDE (in Danish) 3 Sep 60 p 110

[Editorial: "A Hushedness Start"]

[Text] Anker Jorgensen gave the Social Democratic Congress a hushedness start. The prime minister certainly tried to spread optimism by stressing that his government's policy was about to produce results. But he had to admit that the crisis is still serious and that there is need for restraint and self-control. He made it a main task of the Social Democrats to mitigate the crisis for the people but he had at the same time to emphasize the need for limiting private consumption. He wanted to preserve the welfare state, and he made promises regarding a continued reform policy, but he had to acknowledge the severely limited possibilities.

What was to temper the air for the participants in the congress was evidently a strong emphasis on the Social Democrats' endeavors to increase the State's power over development of the society. The prime minister rightly stressed the necessity of a policy being carried out which strengthens the competition capabilities of industries. He said that it is a matter of encouraging employment, production and export opportunities in industries. But the society is going to pay a price for such a policy, and it must have been sweet music to socialist ears to hear Anker Jorgensen's remark that there is need for more control and more planning in industrial policy. In areas where higher social interests are at stake the public sector must have the ability to make a more direct contribution, said Anker Jorgensen. This is what has manifested itself in the Social Democratic energy policy, but these efforts must not be limited to the energy field. The goal is the establishment of a proper joint right of ownership. Especially in the dominating businesses the government must have knowledge of what is going on, he says.

This attitude was garnished with a rattling off of the policy which the Social Democratic government has carried out in a number of areas and which, for one thing, involves the demand for interference in the distribution system. The prime minister talked about what he called the unrestrained interest distribution privilege. He had self-carried words regarding the

large stabilizing system and he announced higher pensions and more public housing construction.

The opening of the congress was thus without other banners than those which decorate the hall. It was without the visions a great party must have for the future. The party chairman's account followed the uncertain line which has been the prime minister's for a number of years. Arlov Jørgensen used soft phrases. He could hope thereby to avoid adding fuel to the flames fanned by the party's internal opposition situation. But he thereby also prevented himself from coming to stand out as the leader who can lead the party through the crisis toward new horizons.

19935

UKO: 1116

NEW GENERATION OF LIBERALS, CONSERVATIVES DEJECTED

Copenhagen **BESKILLINGSSEKTEN** (in Danish 135 Aug 580 pp 131, 134)

[Article by Viktor Andersen]

[Text] Poul Hartling had the reputation of being a tough guy. We must realize that his successor as Liberal Party leader, Henning Christoffersen, is just as tough. The time has come when it was necessary to add a little spice to keep Henning Christoffersen's image from being too dull. He has shown his astuteness and personal colors when at the summer meeting of the Folketing group in August 1976 at Slagden he ousted the old leader of the party and chief tradition by preparing the group for a government coalition with the Social Democrats and then shortly afterwards cut loose from the Conservatives in the same context.

During the lengthy negotiations at Hørsholm before the formation of the SV [Social Democratic-Liberal] government he managed to present a completely stiff and silent mask to the Conservatives. This took steady nerves and he had them. Hartling could not have done it better or more ruthlessly.

Thus the young lion, who is now 40 years old, has had a taste of what he wanted. The others who make up the young lions of the Liberal Party have also had a share. Ivar Hansen has been Traffic Minister and the new traffic policy spokesman. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen is political spokesman and has been a member of the Assessment Board—a job he has since more turned over to Anders Andersen whose voice has he and Knud Ringgaard removed in last October's election. There is some shyness in the political lions' den. Bertel Haarder has become a member of the Finance Committee and vice chairman of the Folketing group. All are slated for ministerial posts if the Liberals are included in the government again.

Of course they have not been satisfied. Their political appetites are too big for that. They are obviously on the track of government

power. This effort was justified by a summary made by editor-in-chief Erling Brundum of HODDENSE FOLKESBLAD. According to this the Liberals needed five of the 16 governments during the period covered by the old 1945 constitution. In the present constitutional period, dating from 1953, there have been 125 governments so far, only one of them headed by the Liberal Party.

The Conservatives are no less hungry for government power. The lion is even part of their party symbol, which is not the case for the Liberals. In addition the Conservatives have never headed a government either in this constitutional period or the last one. And the main figures in the party, parliamentary leader Paul Satholm and party chairman Ed Stetter have never been ministers. Both Henning Christoffersen and Uvar Hansen have, however.

On one occasion it did seem that Conservatives would also serve as ministers. That was on the day in February 1975 when it looked as if a four-party coalition government would be formed, consisting of the Liberals, the Conservatives, the Center Democrats and the Christian People's Party with Poul Hartling as prime minister. Satholm was to be market affairs minister, Erik Niels-Hansen trade minister and Palle Simonsen social affairs minister. But it all fell through at the last minute. As Tage Haarnsted noted for use in future Danish histories the blue suits had to be hung up in the closet again.

In other words, the Conservatives are also eager to get in power. That party's middle-aged lions--Paul Satholm is 53--are growing in tune with the Liberal Party's somewhat younger predators. The most exciting element at the moment in the political zoo is what this might lead to. Will W [Liberal Party] and K [Conservative Party], perhaps in combination with other bourgeois parties have the capacity to live up to the slogan formulated by Conservative Poul Sørensen at a national council meeting back in November 1963: "Now it's a question of power"?

Poul Sørensen was criticized by his contemporaries for this declaration. It was said it smacked of power hunger on the part of the so-called party proprietor. Poul Sørensen's stepson, author Willem Toppo, in whom Sørensen confided a great deal, has since explained that the call for power was also directed internally to the party itself. "The leader was pointing on the table," Toppo has said, "to get the members to realize that they should forget petty quarrels and concentrate on trusting cooperation between the Liberals and the Conservatives!"

This problem is not without relevance to the situation prevailing today.

If the Liberals and Conservatives are really interested in gaining power now and they want to get voter support to this end, what do they have to offer? For example does calm, law and order prevail in the inner lines of the party organization of both parties? Do they have crystallized political programs and messages to tempt voters with? And is it possible for the respective party leaders to win enough mandates to fulfill their desires?

Not all doubtful issues of this kind can be answered with the necessary clarity today. But at any rate it can be said that at present the Liberals and the Conservatives are parties lacking cohesive internal strife.

It hasn't always been like that. Most people feel the Conservatives have been through the hardest internal clashes with subsequent voter declines in the 1970s during the lengthy skirmishes between Poul Møller, Erik Niels-Hansen and Erik Høegstrup Clemmensen. But in the historical view the Liberals have been just as plagued by internal conflict. As Tage Kærsted says the party's career has been "one long chronicle of faction formations, splits, members who became independent, resignations and new party formations."

With regard to our summer purpose with this series--to investigate the chances for closer bourgeois cooperation--the topic of relations with the Conservative Party has drawn some blood in recent Liberal Party internal history. This cost the fathers of the modern constitution, Erik Eriksen, his political life as we will describe later in the article. Here we will just remind you how Erik Eriksen's great fondness for cooperation with the Conservatives led to the Liberal Party's reading Thorvald Kristensen out of the party and to the escape from the party engineered by Professor Børge Diderichsen, Doctor of Theology (New Testament philology and exegesis) and Housing Ministry official Niels Westeby (now in his own words division chief for the EEC general directorate for industry and technology). First they formed the Liberal Debate study circle and then the Liberal Center Party.

Thorvald Kristensen was firmly convinced that the Liberal path to political power led via the Radical Liberals and the Social Democrats. If the Liberals alone cooperated with the Conservatives it would be no worse than a "fédérésisme policy." In 1935 he broke with his party for the first time on an important ballot question. He also opposed the joint Liberal-Conservative economic plan of 1939. The ideas for this plan was hatched in a railway carriage when Liberals Erik Eriksen and Henry Christensen and Conservative Poul Møller were going to a meeting in Rodding. Thorvald Kristensen also disagreed with his party on its market policy which was based on dragging Denmark willy-nilly into EFTA even without England. The tug of war

between party leader Erik Eriksen and Thorvald Kristensen lasted for 55 years until the professor picked up this thing and left in 1960.

Formal Language in Room 29

On the basis of attitudes similar to Thorvald Kristensen's, Børge Øderstuen and Nils Westerby tested paragraph 56 of the constitution (the one that says members of Folketing are bound solely by their convictions) in 1965 to see if it could be extended to the party too. They also preferred the policies of the Social Democratic government on certain issues. They went to such extremes as meeting with Jens Otto Krag and Hilmar Baunsgaard in their private homes in an effort of "libak and dæger" assassinations, were even offered cabinet posts by Krag in March 1965 (they had a free choice with the exception of prime minister, foreign minister and finance minister) and had the amazing nerve in the eyes of the Liberal Folketing group to meet the group the next day as if nothing had happened.

Never before or since has the formal term of address, "De," been used among Liberals in the Liberal group's room at Christiansborg - Room 29. The familiar form is always used. But when Øderstuen and Westerby came to the group meeting almost straight from a consultation with the enemy, Folketing member Simon From stood up and asked if it were true that the two of them had negotiated with Social Democratic ministers without authorization from the Liberal group. Westerby said yes and Simon From said, using the formal term of address, "I must tell you, Mr Westerby, that you have behaved very badly." According to witnesses the full extent of the contempt in this choice of words went largely unnoticed by Westerby. He must have really become red in the face when he learned that the two defectors from the party were being referred to as Øderstuen and SØderstuen.

Even so these years of strife in the Liberal Party concerned ideas more than personalities. This was especially true of the famous confrontation between party leader Erik Eriksen and the renowned economics professor, Thorvald Kristensen. Tage Kærsted has called this a "war of nerves containing an element of tragedy since both, though quite different, were important and able politicians."

Protocol secretary Svend Thorson has described the difference between the two politician types in this way: "The first (Erik Eriksen) was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, his strong points were intuition and agitation, the second (Thorvald Kristensen) had built himself up through strict mental and physical discipline, his strong points were ideas and knowledge. Was it sheer chance that these two came to confront each other, fruitfulness and miserliness?"

bring in an element of peace, harmony and cooperation in the Liberal Fellowship group. Especially since the election last October absolute peace and harmony seem to have fallen over them. Before then some disputes might arise between an older and more traditional type like John Madsen and some of the younger members who want to follow their noses and economic truths.

It is also characteristic of this harmony that the two candidates for the post of party leader to succeed Paul Hennig, Hennig Christensen and Over Hansen, are obviously measure the weight of each other. This is spite of the fact that Hennig Christensen put the cards under Over Hansen at the Liberal group meeting at Skagen on 2 August 1974 with his desire for an SV government coalition with the result that Hennig Christensen now--this summer--continues to be the undisputed leader of the party due to the political move Over Hansen lost out on back then.

Sworn of Karl XII

Of course the Conservatives have also had their rough times recently. And this may be considered better and calmer than the civil war in the Liberal camp perhaps because the internal Conservative strife seems to reveal some quite primitive elements of jealousy. There were some basic underlying trends in the Conservative Party too, for example Erik Henningsen Clemmensen leaned deliberately in the direction of cooperation with the Social Democrats. But at the same time there seems to be something more personal in the party's clear division between 'Nim-Hansen men' and 'Clemmensen men.'

Paul Møller also wanted the bourgeoisie wholeheartedly during the Conservative civil war. In his book, "The Under Side of Politics," he takes one enemy, Paul Borchsenius, and uses him against the other, Erik Nim-Hansen. He shows how hard a time Nim-Hansen had as group chairman in 1972-74 in meeting the party leader standard he inherited from the administratively gifted Paul Borchsenius.

In addition to the political class difference between the two Paul Møller quotes the verse by Henrik Hagen about King Gustav playing with Karl XII's sword in Stockholm Castle.

So deep was the mutual dislike between Paul Møller and Erik Nim-Hansen that they didn't talk to each other for several years. But time apparently forms a path even in political circles. When a portrait of Paul and his Møller was unveiled at Christiansburg on 28 May 1980, Erik Nim-Hansen was not only present. He and Paul Møller spoke together in friendly fashion. And more than that. They sat side by side at the luncheon that followed, graciously enjoying their coffee and cake instead of Karl XII's sword.

Wednesday, 10th March 1970 (Wed)

But it was somewhat among Conservatives and other groups. When group chairman Paul Holtzman pointed a number were leading to a vote of no confidence in Henry Wilson from the Conservative Party, the concluding debate of Wednesday when Jim Mair-Hansen, suggested almost simultaneously that the matter of the state of parliament should be taken up by a judicial committee which would have guaranteed the political role of the young movement for another 10 years.

And similarly that Mair-Hansen was in his time when Paul Holtzman and Henry Wilson, in a committee of-page double interview in the Labour Party monthly published in July reviewed the possibilities of a Liberal-Conservative coalition. Mair-Hansen's immediate reaction was to suggest that when parliament was in session right away with the idea of forming a coalition government consisting of the Liberal Democrats, the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Radical Liberals.

We have been the focus of all those we have seen speaking, the political approach. Then in the summer discussion of those in power the idea of a coalition government has been widely reported to editorial writers writing to encourage the fact that when parliament is in the papers, especially with regard to his economic policy. But even from inside the Conservative Party the proposal is hardly the matter of cooperative spirit and loyalty when the party's group chairman just with the worst opposite, stating that a cooperative effort among business parties is the first priority.

But as they say in Copenhagen: "There's nothing you can do. With him a habit of wrapping in the time of his party members. All of us have learned to live with that."

Perhaps this kind of adjustment is the reason why so one seems to feel like putting in the political emergency brakes just because the senior member of Parliament and his second vice-chairman, that Mair-Hansen, is completely at odds with his own party.

At any rate Paul Holtzman and Henry Wilson have worked steadily this summer to prepare for the joint expedition that is to lead them to the summit of power, disregarding Mair-Hansen's private policies. The venture is not threatened from that quarter.

What Happened to the Conservatives

We asked them in the Liberals and Conservatives have crystal-clear program messages to present to the voters. In this respect the Liberals are undoubtedly having some adjustment problems at this time. With its heavy concentration of university-educated young economists

the party has given strong support to maintaining an income policy that has proven to have little appeal over a broad political front. There are now well-organized efforts inside the party to play down this cash issue or at least to have it handled under a different label.

But the Conservatives seem to have come through their adjustment period. The need for a thorough change of shape was apparent as far back as the period of the Liberal-Conservative-United Liberal government of 1946-51. That was the time when the party and the ministers let down the electoral law in one central area after another. As one of the social observers of that era expressed it in this paper: "What the hell happened to them? For heaven's sake why didn't they have the guts to cut like conservatives?"

Yes, what did happen to the Conservatives the last time they were in the government? They had a defense minister—Sirik Mann-Hansen—who under National pressure went along with cutting savings cuts of 125 million kroner—essentially what the previous Social Democratic government with Walter Stein as defense minister had rejected. Then for no reason at all the Conservative defense minister abolished the officers' mess and introduced a canteen system which meant that the canteen had to stand in line with his tray along with the privates in order to get a spoonful of food. When one considers the extent to which the officers' mess was like an extra stripe and thus a major element in the system of esprit de corps this was political strategy at its worst, a self-defeating move.

The Conservatives also had a justice minister—And Thorsrup—who misinterpreted what it meant to be a Liberal Conservative and went against the warnings of his prime minister to liberalize pornography and abortion laws.

They had a trade minister—And Thorsen—who while he didn't resemble a retailer himself tried to liberalize the closing hours with the result that his coalition partner, the Liberals, with Jens Peter Hansen as their previous spokesman backed the move over an indication of the early hostility of retail trade. The Conservative trade minister was forced to abandon his closing hours revision—and lost the votes of many retail tradesmen by doing so.

They had a completely incompetent housing minister—Aage Hestrup—who had to lend his name to the building of the central town offices without having anywhere like enough money for the project.

They had a finance minister—Paul Møller—who was as unable as the rest of the government to push for a 1 or 2-year delay in the introduction of estimating taxes, though there were very good reasons for

only so. Among other things the heavy implementation costs that the bourgeoisie government had to back its measures dictated by previous resolutions became with astonishing speed these decisions took effect immediately. In addition Paul Walker's nerves were not strong enough to take Hirsch's behavior.

They had an internal affairs situation. Paul Hirsch, who unilaterally guided by the local bourgeoisie interests believed that the anticipated reform of 1970 would be an administrative gain but who at the same time struggled on the local and group-level movements that were springing up and that included Conservatives as well as others. The reform was also significantly expensive instead of being the promise to public savings the internal affairs situation had expected it to be.

The Liberal and National movements in that three-party coalition did not all have a string of personal successes behind them either. But the Conservatives appeared to be especially unlikely. This had repercussions in the following election in which the Conservatives lost the greatest number of seats, etc. The Liberals lost four and the Nationalists half's share say.

Yes, the Conservatives committed many sins back then and in fact could be a synonym to any where why the first reaction of the Conservatives when they got into office was to turn their backs on everything they had produced the voters they would preserve or put into effect.

Will this happen again? Probably not. Paul Walker's actions as group chairman since 1974 have been aimed in almost all central areas at leading the party back to orthodox conservative policy. The Conservatives since then have the courage to act conservatively. As they say, Ernest Bevin and Ernest Roper could have no trouble recognizing—and concerning—their old party if they rose from the grave today. The movement return to old standpoints has also given the Conservatives great luck in following—an advance from the low point after the 1975 election when they had 10 seats to the 22 they now hold.

Liberal Movement

What can Liberal and Conservative leaders expect to gain in terms of seats in the next election? It is still too early to say what the two coalition movements about a bourgeois-liberal alternative to the Radical Democrats will produce in the way of votes. But it is fairly certain that there is a pool of Liberal votes still lying within the Progressive Party. Marxist experts believe the Conservatives and Radical Democrats have can back all the voters they are ever going to get back from the Progressive fold.

It is quite different for the Liberal Party. Despite its wider stance consider Liberal voters a little more disaffected. Those who left the Liberals for the Progressives need time to remember. The day this process is over or less complete the Liberal Party will gain a surge of votes although this will not change the big-party character of the Progressive Party.

Among the places on the map where it is believed the Progressive Party contains some street-up Liberal voters we can mention Hertsford, Hemel-hempstead, Basing, Palmer and Barnet, in other words typical constituencies of Victorian and Edwardian.

Struggle for Newspaper Space

There is a big difference between the Liberals and the Conservatives in another area. In the last few decades there has been a growing tendency for the traditional party press to declare itself unbiased by party ties. This has hit the Conservatives hard. Out of a once-flourishing party press there are only two or three papers left the broadly pro-Liberal in affiliation, papers like *ANTHONY'S* in London and *ACHUTMIND* WIL.

Things are quite different for the Liberal Party which can still count on the support of 22 newspapers.

In their basic constituent papers like *BRITISH* *WIDEN*, *WIMBORNE*-*POSTER*, the three diocesan newspapers and others are still largely Liberal, of course. But the separation has had some practical effects. The Conservatives cannot count on having releases printed in these papers in the same way the Liberals can. As a Conservative said to me: "We have to fight with all the other parties--and all the other events--to get our material printed in *BRITISH* *WIDEN* and *WIMBORNE*-*POSTER*, for example, while the Liberals can be sure of getting information out to their officials around the country through the Liberal press."

It has become even more difficult to get mentioned, this person went on to say, in an era when there is almost no following coverage in the daily press or on radio and TV. A politician may give a brilliant speech from the following platform. It won't reach any further than that chamber, which is often empty, and does not reach the columns of the paper or the TV screen. Coverage has to be obtained in the news headlines. And here the negative or juicy event counts just as much--if not more so--as the positive in the fight for column placements and screen seconds.

For the same reason we have in recent years seen the parties--among them the now harmonious Liberals and Conservatives--stripping over

each other in their usual way, in their following sessions to make decisions on questions of principle and agenda debates. Those who talk in 15-20 hours instead of 1000 might be rewarded for their initiative by being mentioned on the noon radio news broadcast.

However both Liberals and Conservatives maintain that this tends to be the least serious the livelihood of the following session with a question has submitted somewhat loosely.

Party With Broadcasting Tradition

The strong Liberal press has out of all taken and under all circumstances been a continuing factor. The Liberal Party has a tradition of broadcasting that figures on as shown by the fact that most of the Liberal press joined in to urge Erik Holten to resign as party chairman in 1965.

He had already advanced a Liberal-Conservative merger based partly on the good experience he had as leader of the VK government in 1948-51. In particular the cooperation with Conservative leader Paul Svendsen made the VK prospect appear easy to Holten. As he also said: "Two parties with the same policy cannot be kept separate in the long run." In May 1965 SVENDSEN-PETERSEN raised on this merger idea and presented it to 25 Liberal members of Folketing, 16 of whom rejected it, only 2 were favorable and 7 had some reservations. Only the Liberal paper VESTVESTEN, edited by Erik Holten's personal friend, Knud Rasmussen, supported his own want to finish on this issue. Erik Holten decided to resign. The new party leader from that fall on, Paul Hartvig, had given the famous Evening speech earlier that summer, opening the way for Liberal cooperation with the National Liberals.

Knud Rasmussen, former chief editor of SVEND SVENDSEN is one of those who spoke of Erik Holten's being enabled by the Liberal press: "It was the Liberal editors who were the most enthusiastic and eager about starting Erik Holten's plans. In this respect Holten had never been very popular—perhaps because he associated himself so closely with the Conservatives at the height of his career...."

Support For Vilhelm Jørgensen

As while the Liberal Party still has an extensive party press it may also have built into the party system an independent power factor that party leaders have reason to fear if they make too drastic realignments of the party in the Danish political picture.

We have tried to ascertain the mood in the Liberal press concerning a close new cooperation with the Conservatives. Chief editor Heling Brønnum of HØJHØJ FOLKESKOLE is very enthusiastic, judging from his

Frequent references to a WK coalition, while other Liberal editors even then existed about the prospect. There is a tendency to dwell on Anders Jørgensen as a well-intentioned cooperative partner who keeps his promises. The fault for the breakdown of the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition is not assigned to him but to ED [Danish Federation of Trade Unions] which proved to have even more influence over Social Democrats than Anders Jørgensen himself foresaw. At the same time it is recalled that Anders Jørgensen deliberately and quite transparently used the SV coalition to drive a wedge between the Liberals and the Conservatives. Liberal editors do not wish to see that repeated. But there are wishes to how close W and K have to come to prevent that from happening.

Chief editor Hiner Jacobsen who headed FRIEDRICHSDORF ARBEJDS RÅD until 1979 is still a direct observer of political life in his retirement. He pointed out to this paper the curious fact that it was a Liberal editor, Willemar Pedersen of RØD AVSTEDENDE, who first proposed a merger of the Liberals and the Conservatives. This happened before Erik Solberg came up with the idea. Erik Solberg's attitude toward the WK prospect at first resembled that of the priest in one of his favorite anecdotes. A man comes home from church on Sunday and his wife asks him what the sermon was about. About sin. What did the priest think about that? Well, you might say he was against it.

Incidentally Hiner Jacobsen feels the Liberal press influence on the party leaders is not especially strong. And in this view that is not their job either. There are many more editorial articles written on political topics than there used to be, he pointed out. But the real political mission of the press is to pass on the voters' ideas to Christiansborg. His own evaluation of Anders Jørgensen and the Social Democratic-Liberal coalition is in line with what we just noted.

Greetings From Per Nilsen

Hiner Jacobsen still presents his opinions by commenting on current events in clever verses, written under the well-established pen name, Per Nilsen, to the delight of readers of many Liberal papers across the country. At our request he produced this special parody [just included] for the readers of this paper, describing his view of the Liberals and Conservatives. It is a paraphrase of a song by Paul Henningsen for the "Hornbæk Review" of 1943. Big Homer came on the scene dressed as a bricklayer and sang a song in dialect with the refrain, "He's in the building."

10/78

CRJ: 1110

GREENLAND PLANS WAYS FOR OIL EXPLORATION OFF COAST

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE (in Danish 31 Aug 80) p 1

[Article by Michael Rastrop Smith: "Plans to Search for Oil in East Greenland"]

[Text] Everything indicates that the exploration for oil will come more or less under way in Greenland. This case it is a question of a billion-dollar project in Jameson Land in East Greenland. There is still political hesitating for the plans both on the part of Denmark and Greenland. The chances for finding oil are estimated at one out of 20, which is better than earlier explorations in Greenland.

At the moment negotiations are under way with Nordisk Mineralolje [The Nordic Mining Company], which has had a concession since 1952 in, for one thing, the enormous Jameson Land territory near Sharsbysund. The mining company's shareholders are the multinational American oil company ARCO, the Danish government, and a group of Danish banks together with the H. Lauritzen shipping concern.

With ARCO in the lead, the mining company has agreed to a renegotiation so there will be more modern terms which can be accepted both by the Greenland home government and the Danish government.

Greenland Minister Jørgen Peter Hansen tells BERLINGSKE TIDENDE:

"The billion-dollar investments which must be made in Jameson Land can only take place through a company of ARCO's size. There are extensive considerations to be shown for the Danish-Greenland national community's interests, and on the other hand the people who are investing such large amounts are concerned here must also have an incentive to do it, but I do think that we can renegotiate a new concession."

He says further, "We have the best experience with ARCO from the oil drilling off of Greenland's west coast in 1976 and 1977. The company has shown great understanding and flexibility regarding the quite extensive considerations which must be made for Greenland's society and environment."

1980

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DAILY

EXPENSIVE STATE OIL PURCHASES—Prime Minister Anker Jørgensen has confirmed that the first load of government-purchased crude oil from Saudi Arabia is about eight million kroner more expensive than the equivalent amount of oil could be bought for on the Rotterdam market. The first shipment consisted of 88,000 tons of crude oil out of a total purchase of one million tons of oil on a yearly basis. In a reply to Member of Parliament Ole Mølsted the prime minister has emphasized, however, that an isolated economic comparison cannot be made with the Rotterdam market. A realistic comparison must be made with private companies' long-term contracts, and thus there is no basis for assuming that the remaining oil companies would be in a position to provide the consumer with oil for a lower price than government oil. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 31 Aug 80 p 10] 6986

MORE CIVIL SERVANTS—There will be 5800 new state employees hired in 1981. They must be added to the 187,000 state workers currently employed. The government budget proposal for 1981 calls for only 190,000 state employees but this includes 2000 employed in the Greenland Ministry who must be transferred to the Greenland home rule account. Activity in P & T [expansion unknown] and in DSB [Danish Railways] will account for most of the personnel growth in the public sector. Some of the personnel increases are also due to longer vacations which will go into full effect in 1981. In addition to state activities the Education Ministry has the biggest personnel increase, 900. The background is an expansion of the BEV [vocational education] schools and government job plans with a sharp increase in many job training programs. The government itself stressed in the budget proposal that the growth in state personnel consumption must be substantially reduced to prevent a shortage of labor in the private sector in the years ahead. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Aug 80 p 6] 6576

NEW OIL FIELD—Another oil field in the North Sea will now go into production. This is the so-called 84/01 field which is estimated will start out by producing between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of oil a year. Much larger production quantities are expected later on. Today A. B. Miller sent a request to the authorities asking for permission to start work. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 29 Aug 80 p 1] 6576

JOHANNEN JOHANNES LATEST 'WONDERFUL' ARTICLE

HEBARD LULL LULL In Finnish 20 May 60 p 8

[Article: "Johannes on Komissarov: Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Agreement Reminder Does Not Contain Anything New"]

[Text] The well-known Soviet Observer Yuri Komissarov's recently revised reminders of the military obligations of the VFA [Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid] Agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union are not to be considered alarming to our country according to Under State Secretary Mauno Kortonen.

"It is in my opinion a question of a speech delivered in a discussion concerning Norway's military base policy," noted Kortonen on Friday.

NATO and Norway, which has refrained from deploying foreign troops and nuclear weapons on its soil, have been conducting negotiations on the storage of weaponry equipment on Norwegian soil. The Soviet Union has interpreted this matter as an attempt to smuggle newly ready-to-use nuclear weapons into northern Europe.

"Author Is Acquainted with Issue"

"On Wednesday I received a 10-page translation of an article published by Komissarov and in my opinion the writer is well acquainted with the issue," commented Kortonen.

"The article was very similar to the article by the same author in SUOMEN SUVALEHTI last fall."

As in the fall, Komissarov again referred to the promise made by President Urho Kekkonen in 1965 that Finland will take care of its national interests and that it will attentively follow the development of the military situation while keeping the articles of the VFA Agreement in mind.

In referring to NATO's arms race policy, Korpunen stated the following in the Soviet publication *МИРОВАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ И МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ* (World Security and International Relations):

"It is not detrimental to recall those joint obligations which Finland and the Soviet Union accepted in 1948 on the basis of the military policy article of the TYA Agreement in the event that Finland or the Soviet Union is subjected to a military attack through Finnish territory."

These obligations contain the possibility of military cooperation between the two countries.

According to Union State Secretary Korpunen there is nothing problematical for Finland in the article. Our country is in a stable position in respect to it.

Hakovirta and the Future

In the most recent issue of *LUOVUOLUTUUKA* — which is dedicated to President Kekkonen in honor of his birthday — Finnish foreign policy researcher and Doctor Hatto Hakovirta deliberates the prospects of the future for neutral countries.

Hakovirta drops in his article that "as Finland becomes ever more firmly established in its policy of neutrality which is organically bound to a policy of peace" our country also moves further away from Sweden's and Switzerland's policy of neutrality.

According to Hakovirta the competition among the neutral countries with respect to the making of a policy of peace will become more acute and "the importance of the acceptability of a neutral policy will be explained over credibility".

In addition to this, he predicts that there will be "significant difficulties" for Finland's neutral policy if tensions in the world continue in the 1960's.

Union State Secretary Korpunen does not attribute to these views.

"In the first place, 'a policy of peace' is the fruit obtained from a successful policy of neutrality. It is not in my opinion a proper term in connection with the above presentation.

"Also neutrality is of no value without credibility.

"Even with respect to Finland's neutrality is based on the premise that it can endure difficult times. It is not understood why difficulties should be expected," added Korpunen.

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WIRDAHAINEN: CONSERVATIVES SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO GOVERNMENT

Helsingin Uutiset (HUU) in Finnish 31 Aug 60, p 66

[Article: "WirDAHAINEN Referred to International Situation: Conservatives Must Be Brought Into Government"]

[Text] In referring to the international situation [Act Speaker Johannes WirDAHAINEN (Center Party)] proposed on Saturday a government of all the parties in which even the Conservative Party would be included.

WirDAHAINEN's proposal contains the concept according to which the taking into consideration of the people's will in composition of the government as expressed in the parliamentary elections presupposes that Finland's constitution be changed.

According to WirDAHAINEN "All large and influential forces" belong in a government composed of all the parties.

He presented this proposal at the Finnish Policy Seminar in Espoo in Hameenlinna. According to WirDAHAINEN a government made up of all the parties is needed "particularly in the difficult international situation in which we now find ourselves".

WirDAHAINEN proposed that there be a discussion of whether the possibilities exist for a government of all the parties, the composition of which would directly reflect the will of the people as expressed in the parliamentary elections.

If this goal is approved, it would become necessary to change the constitution, which would guarantee that there would be an end to continuing government disputes," stated WirDAHAINEN.

Koskivirta: Tolerable Cooperation

In the opinion of Prime Minister MAUNO KOSKIVIRTA (Social Democrat) present government cooperation has some tolerably well taking into consideration the premises. KosKIVIRTA, who spoke at the Social Democratic municipal day program in Helsinki on Saturday, pronounced better days for Finland since the country's affairs have developed rather well in recent years.

In the same Minister's opinion, the development of recent years has been relatively favorable compared to many other similar countries and previous similar years in time. According to him it may even happen that these times will continue to be remembered with longing.

As far as the current modest negotiations of the government are concerned, he has stated that it seems that at least in principle a right policy applicable to the economic situation will be approved. He estimated that we are faced with a difficult accommodation in order to avoid the kind of developments that has already taken place in the other Nordic countries.

In private his opinion, increasing the amount of the government debt during a period of economic prosperity will easily result in the fact that during a recession the burden of the debt will become overwhelming and we will be faced with tax increases. Room for any economic restriction would have been exhausted and the public economy would have to be severely restricted.

Center Party Responsible for Inflation

In the opinion of A.O. (Finnish Confederation of Trade Unions) Third Chairman Pertti Vilanen (Social Democrat) the responsibility for the acceleration inflation rate can be placed on the Center Party and the other bourgeois parties, which with their opposition, inactivity, and obstructive politics prevented the adoption of a reasonable economic and foreign currency policy at the proper time.

Vilanen, who spoke at Helsinki, stated that it is wrong to now place the responsibility for wrong inflation on the shoulders of the trade union movement. Wages are being unfairly considered as the only factor influencing inflation. According to Vilanen it is now rather a question of profit-inflation rather than wage-inflation.

Hotels, Conservative Party: Loan Terms To Be Extended

In the opinion of Conservative Party Secretary Jussi Hotela the loan terms for housing loans should be extended beyond the present terms. In speaking at the municipal day program of his party in Anakkala, Hotela considered that housing costs should not in any case be allowed to rise to more than 10 percent of a family's available gross income.

Also according to Hotela the interest rate on housing loans should be kept as low as possible. The increase in expenditures for rental housing must also be compensated by making rental expenditures tax deductible to a reasonable degree.

Liberal People's Party Criticized Government

In the opinion of the party administration of the Liberal People's Party,

the government's attempts to curb inflation have not been sufficient. According to the LRP (Liberal Peoples Party) the government's attempt to halve next year's budget deficit will only continue to weaken the value of money and thus contribute to and be a hindrance to economic development.

The LRP considers that the government should not drive the country into a spiral of indebtedness and inflation in the heat of coalition talks. The party opposes an increase in the tax burden of the private citizen and tariff increases that are becoming more prevalent. There should be an adjustment of those increases in food prices which will come into effect at different times than wages, particularly white-collar wages. This procedure favors only one group of producers. Therefore, it must be eliminated, states the LRP in its stand.

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Secretary, while we cannot characterize the O.A.C. as a long-standing friend of the Arab people. The most important feature of this committee is that of inclusion among its members representatives of all the Arab political factions, which the government as well as its opposition, right-wing and left-wing. The reason for this is given by Vardinoyannis:

"We really believe in the importance of friendly human bonds and the Arab countries. For 14 years we have endeavored to promote the Arab cause. I do want to tell you that the first medal I received was from an Arab country, Lebanon, a country I love deeply. It was the Medal of the Nations, and was awarded to me by President Elias Hokayem.

"The Arabs' friends tell their newspapers: those who discovered the Arabs were all, and those who have known and loved the Arab people before the outbreak of all came up. The latter are the true friends. But unfortunately there have to come that this weapon—which has never been always good and evil—has not lost its impact on world politics and the world economy.

"Our task—the task of the O.A.C.—is to bring the peoples closer to each other. We try to help the Arabs learn all they can about Greece, and we try to make the Greeks aware of everything that is going on in the Arab world. Because Greece is a bridge between Europe and Africa we believe that nations which cannot be handled directly can be dealt with across this bridge, and things which cannot be said directly can be said from here. So far we have accomplished much.

"For example, we have received relations between the Arab and Greek people through numerous visits. We have also strengthened the sense of close relations between the two peoples. That is what they need in order to cooperate with each other and to work for to conduct themselves.

"As to the O.A.C. we are trying to make the cultures of our nations known. As you know, the Arabs were the first to rediscover the philosophy of the ancient Greeks, and Arabic was the first language into which the works of Aristotle and Plato were translated. It was from Arabic that our philosophical works were translated into every language in the world.

"Because Greece has never been an expansionist country or an occupying country, the Arabs have warm feelings towards us and feel a kinship with us. This is not misunderstood us. They trust us. They greet us warmly. For our part, we share their warm feelings. I believe that we should be concerned about events in the Arab world, and that we should express our opinions with candor, because the job of a friend is not only to praise the friend's success, but to call his attention to his mistakes.

"As a friend of the Arab people I have found a fault for which to reproach you. You could neither call for 'Arab unity' while in western you do not support this unity among yourselves.

"Another thing. The Arabs do not organize public demonstrations unless, I do not mean in 'Arab lands,' but rather to enlighten the public throughout the world as to what is going on. The concept of the 'Arab world' should be well available. The Arab world used to be used to make up of countries which were considered sources of wealth for imperialists. Today, however, the public throughout the world sees the Arab world and knows that it is a group of countries which threaten the economy of Europe and the rest of the world, and which could lead the world to catastrophe, all because of oil.

"In fact, there have not been any serious attempts to understand what is happening in the Arab world.

"I will say finally, that the Arabs have played a part in poisoning this picture of themselves. They used to have an inferiority complex. Now they have a superiority complex. These complexes prevent them without industry with them. Even if that were accomplished it would take time, because the Arabs are proud of their origin and their Arab lineage. Not many years ago they realized that they also belonged to a national group which imperialists frequently attempted to misrepresent. They must fight for it. They have every right to, as long as other peoples march for their national identities.

"Actually, I do not want to discuss political events in the Arab world."

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because every Arab people has a system which they believe is appropriate for themselves. No one can impose on others a system which he believes is appropriate to them.

[Question] You said that as "publicly mild for Arab unity." Do you believe that the current Arab regimes are capable of achieving this unity?

[Answer] The question has nothing to do with regimes. It goes much deeper. I wish the Arabs realized that unity was their duty. That they fight each other they open themselves up to their enemies, who are more numerous than their friends. The Arabs' friends only have one feeling, which their enemies are anxious to exploit: international public opinion against them and against their friends. It is not the regimes which oppress the Arabs, it is outside the structure of one country wanting to impose its leadership on another.

[Question] I understand that your committee is studying ways to support the Palestinian cause. What are they?

[Answer] For the first time in raised the Palestinian question in the Great Parliament. That was two years ago. Naturally to support the Palestinian cause from the house of our hearts because we believe that it is wrong for anyone to steal people from the land to which they belong. Therefore, to support the right of this people to fight to recover their land.

[[Question]] And did France have a diplomatic representation in Israel?

[[Answer]] Yes, but we are grateful the only European country that does not have an embassy in Israel.

[[Question]] There is also Spain.

[[Answer]] Yes. As far as we are concerned, Israel's membership in a O.N.U. is not against us, but we are in fact against American Zionism which could threaten even Israel. Of course we cannot go back our members to the other and refuse to have anything to do with Israel. Suppose I were an Arab Zionist, the grand of it, and that I paid a high price for the Arab cause, and that many family members during the Six Day War. I would not want to know, but I would also not agree with the members of the other side. But we take that happened mostly on the last bank. We were usually reject what has happened and is happening there. Therefore, I believe that there are demands the world—the superpowers—must come up with a decisive solution for the question. I reject their claim that they are hesitating to bring about or search for a solution. As superpowers, they must have a just solution, and they possess the means to impose this solution.

[[Question]] What would be that?

[[Answer]] Leaving Israel alone that we accept its existence, but that this does not mean suppressing others and preventing them from establishing their own nation. The two parties will be able to coexist in the same place of their support and other. Israel alone cannot have control of everything. As I said before, if only the Arabs ever able to consolidate their power and allow they could become a power to be reckoned with, one that could impose a just solution.

[[Question]] Let us go back to France and the Palestinian question.

[[Answer]] We have worked very hard to allow a UN office to be opened in Geneva. The former foreign minister and current prime minister, George Pompidou, sent an invitation to Yasser Arafat, who accepted the official welcome of an unofficial foreign minister. We decided to allow an official office to open here, but many months have passed and nothing has happened.

[[Question]] Why? Is there opposition?

[[Answer]] No not me. I assure you that there is no cause in which the French people are more ardently united than the Arab cause. There has been no opposition in parliament, for example. There are other committees in parliament, such as the American-Israeli committee and the Arab-Israeli committee, which meet M's a committee. I do not know how to excuse the fact that we do not transfer applications to join the UN.

[Question] I understand you will soon be going to a lot of Arab countries. What does the Prime Minister think changed you about?

[Answer] The new government is continuing the policies of the former government. As I have said, during the last 10 years many Greek governments have come and gone. But absolutely nothing has happened to change Greek policy toward the Arab countries. The reason for this now is that Greece will soon become a member of the European Common Market. It will thus be in a position to play an important role in supporting the Arabs. We will not close our doors on the Arabs, but will continue to keep them open to us.

[Question] You haven't said anything about problems between you and the Arabs, particularly in view of the fact that Greece is sponsoring a terrible economic crisis.

[Answer] Last year the Arabs were very helpful to us. They did not leave us to this problem relating to oil. In return, we, the people of Greece, are also very helpful, particularly in the area of technology. We welcome all Arabs who want to pursue their studies here. We have also established primary schools in several Arab countries, such as the Sudan and Libya. This year we expect many Libyan students to come to study in our educational institutions and telephone companies. Our doors are open to all.

[Question] I have noticed that there seems to be a special relationship between Greece and Libya.

[Answer] That is my view. Libya is very open. This does not mean that other countries, such as Iran and Lebanon, are not eager to cooperate with us. But with Libya there has been rapid development in technological matters. We have told the Libyans, "We open our doors, because we want you to enter through the front door, not the back door."

[Question] What do you mean by the "front door" and the "back door"?

[Answer] The "front door" means that the country is welcoming you with open arms, as there is no need to make contacts with other organizations which do not really represent the people, only their own interests. We have said, "There is an official government and an official parliament. You can deal with either one."

[Question] But there is no Libyan parliament.

[Answer] I know. There are people's committees. We have dealt with them, and our dealings have been successful. I know the Libyans better than you. They are a good people who have suffered greatly from foreign domination. Therefore, the Libyan people are now trying to enjoy every moment of their lives.

[Question] What do you mean "enjoy every moment of their lives"?

[Answer] Their national life, not their political life. As long as the majority of the Libyan people support their country's regime, I must respect it, because I shall have to deal with it. I cannot deal with any other movement, or with the opposition, just as I cannot deal directly with the through our official apparatus, I treat them the same way. The current regime in Libya is a revolutionary one.

[Question] I have been told that you are a friend of al-Qadhafi.

[Answer] I met him three years ago. In his personality of a true leader. He spoke like any leader who bears responsibility for what he says. He spoke about the people of the Mediterranean and about peace. He said that his aim is to win the superpowers—including the Soviet Union—out of the Mediterranean region.

He discussed his "Green Book", many sections of which are derived from the political ideas of the ancient Greek philosophers which have never been put into practice, particularly Plato's "Republic".

In any case, he cannot call the regime which al-Qadhafi has set up socialist, communist or fascist. It is something special, and it seems to be accepted by the Libyan people.

[Question] Could you apply al-Qadhafi's policies in Greece?

[Answer] Our social system is different. Furthermore, countries make progress and develop when they become independent. The Libyan system might be suitable for the Libyan people, but it cannot be exported to other peoples.

[Question] Is Turkey really Greece's principal problem?

[Answer] We are meeting steadily, because we are suffering numerous difficulties, the most prominent of which is Turkey. We want them to have a stable government, like Greece. We hope that Turkey will reach a state of stability and normalcy, because if your opponent is strong you can deal with him, and if he is stable you can rely on what he says. Unfortunately, however, the Turkish government is dependent on the army to a great extent. Therefore, it cannot make independent decisions. Most government decisions made by Turkey are to stabilize the conflict, and not to find a solution. So, the people of Greece, after our hard friendship and solidarity. If they make such an attempt to offer their hand to us it would be possible to reach an agreement.

[Question] What kind of agreement?

[Answer] An agreement by which each side advances to both sides. We are neighbors. If we can find a basis of agreement which will release us from the problems that divide us, we could overcome those who are trying to separate us.

We are always ready to reach an agreement with Turkey, provided that she respects the agreement. As far as discussions have centered only on opening up channels of communication.

[Question] In any case, in the Aegean Sea area the main point of contention between you?

[Answer] The main problem is Turkey's domestic situation.

[Question] Are you forgetting about the oil under the Aegean Sea?

[Answer] That is a marginal issue when we compare it with the Cyprus problem. Greek and Turkish Cypriots have lived peacefully for centuries. Why must they be persecuted? What is needed is for Greece and Turkey to respect this land's independence, without intervention in Cyprus's internal affairs. I hope that the problem will be solved in the interest of both countries. Obviously military confrontation could occur. But let us also remember that the two countries would suffer great losses in such an event.

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GROUP IN LABOR PARTY CRITICAL OF STOCKPILING HANDLING

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN (in Norwegian) 10 Sep 60 p 3

(Article by Aasmund Hovland)

[Text] The participation of prominent members of the Labor Party in a collection of articles critical of Norwegian foreign policy and security policy raises an extremely interesting question: Can this give support to a new orientation of the security and foreign policy line of the Labor Party? And will the Labor Party today, in contrast to the past, both tolerate and accept the idea that both the methods and the objectives of this part of the party's policy are becoming a subject of completely public discussion?

Within a few months such a critical collection of articles will be published by Tiden Norsk Forlag. In it a number of well-known figures in the labor movement will contribute their viewpoints on Norwegian foreign policy and security policy. The purpose will be to stimulate discussion on important aspects of that policy. Among the more outstanding contributors are Einar Gerhardsen, former prime minister; Jens Iversen, ambassador and former cabinet minister; the historian Martin Sævi; Hjalge Sivertsen, superintendent of schools; the editor Morten Wyhamar; Kirsti Ørskov, member of the Storting; Anne-Lise Bakken, Inger Lise Ujvæ; Ingrid Balle; and the researcher Sverre Løjgaard.

Practically all of these were opposed to Norway's going along with NATO's uniformation plans last fall, and several of them have expressed misgivings about approving advance stockpiling of American combat material here in Norway. Even though it is stated that the purpose is to stimulate debate, that does not alter the fact that the authors involved have views that differ, in some cases strongly, from the official Norwegian line in foreign policy and security policy. And if anybody wants debate, he wants it either to show that the present policy is still applicable—or to change it in the direction he prefers. Andly the latter in this case.

It appears that some are also dissatisfied with the way in which important security policy decisions are reached in the Labor Party and the government. Among the contributors to the book there are also, interestingly enough, some of the members of the party's disarmament committee who have been thinking of resigning from their assignments there. The reason is precisely a great dissatisfaction with the way in which such decisions are reached. There is thus a close connection between "those with different views on security policy," those who are dissatisfied with their own party's procedure in such questions, and those who want to have a different course in security policy.

Even if this does not involve some sort of "in to NATO" group or a kind of new "orientation circle," the discussion book and its publication do raise a question of party discipline. In socialist parties there is something called "fractionism": i.e., people who adhere to or work for a viewpoint that deviates from the official party line and have a more or less completely worked-out alternative to present. In the past (practically no form of fractionism has been tolerated in the Labor Party. Today the limits of tolerance are wider. The question is whether the contributors to the discussion book can be characterized as fractionists. That is arguable, especially since it is only criticism they are offering; they do not present any unifying alternative. But oversteering out with open criticism of their own party on both its course and its methods is a line that could hardly have been tolerated a few decades ago.

In this connection former prime minister Berthelsen is especially interesting. In his role as party leader and/or prime minister any such "fractionism" as he is now involved in would hardly certainly have led to expulsion. It simply would not have been admitted that such a procedure was consistent with party loyalty and the necessary discipline in a socialist party.

At the same time Berthelsen, by his participation in the discussion book, legitimizes the other contributors, a number of whom are known for opposition views on foreign and security policy questions within the Labor Party. This makes it difficult either to take party disciplinary measures or to brand the book off as purely a debate forum for people with a taste for intellectual theoretical exercises. In this connection it is interesting to note that it was this same Berthelsen who at an earlier time gave legitimacy to the Labor Party's internal "in to the EC" group, named ARI (expansion unknown), which was openly carrying on a campaign aimed at defeating the Labor Party's official line on a matter of unusual importance not only to the party but also to the country.

FOREIGN POLICY (KRONAR) : TRADE PRETENSIONS IN NORTH

Oslo: AFTENPOSTEN (in Norwegian) 12 Aug 80/p 33

[Text] Norwegian leadership in foreign affairs lacks decisiveness in important questions. Our foreign- and security policy gives the impression that concessions are being given to the Labor Party's left wing. Similar criticism has lately been directed against those who have the responsibility on handling the country's vital foreign- and security policy interests. Now the grievances are also brought up by Information Chief, Anders C. Sjaastad, at the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Institute. His central position in our foreign policy research community and his in-depth knowledge of the country's security and defense policy problems, give his critical statements particular importance.

The handling of a number of questions during the recent past has caused concern in circles which closely follow foreign policy development and how Norway conducts it. Anders C. Sjaastad, in an interview in the last issue of Oslo Conservative Party's newspaper OLSO OG W, takes up three cases as examples of where he feels a lack of decisiveness on the part of our foreign affairs leadership and where a tilting to the left wing of the ruling party can be observed.

One example deals with the modernization of NATO's long-range (strategic) nuclear weapons. "In this case, the government did take the correct position, but not until after a number of strange maneuvers which fairly fooled those they were meant to fool, but gave the impression abroad that Norway, together with Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, belonged to the small group of doubters," said Sjaastad.

The basic problem, he thinks, lies in the fact that the Labor Party never has dared to honestly admit that Norwegian security is inseparably bound to the credibility of NATO's nuclear strategy.

"We must be aware of the fact that our bases and nuclear policy do not mean that Norway is exempt from those demands to which the alliance otherwise is subject when it concerns the ability to maintain a deterrent defense against the Soviet Union. In the first instance, it depends on our ability to prevent the Soviet Union from exercising political pressure and, in the final end, to go to war," Sjaastad concludes.

The other example in question is the long-range plan for defense. Spjastad points out that it has been a strength in Norwegian foreign policy that agreement has prevailed among all our parties, something which the Conservatives greatly emphasized in the work of the Defense Committee, where Spjastad was a member. It also meant that the Conservatives, which were prepared to recommend a higher ceiling for defense spending than the growth with the committee planned on, does to give priority to the consideration for multi-party agreement. However, during the forcing discussion, the Labor Party supported a smaller growth.

"It was very disappointing to experience that the Labor Party was not willing to live up to that which the party had agreed to in the Defense Committee. It is especially surprising, considering the fact that the Committee's two chairmen today are respectively prime minister and minister of constitution," Spjastad says.

The third example is the question of pre-storage of allied equipment. He points out that the government has repeatedly approved the principle of pre-storage, and now appears bewildered by the uncertainty which suddenly has arisen around this question.

Spjastad thinks it is difficult to see the establishment of the so-called British-Committee for considering where such storages should be placed, as something other than a political maneuvering. He underlines that among military commanders there is no disagreement about this question or the fact that it should have been solved long ago, based on the Norwegian studies which have been undertaken and on Norwegian-American reports.

"As long as we consider northern Norway the part of the country with its most vulnerable coasts, the storages should of course be situated there. If we place them somewhere else, it causes practical problems as the equipment will have to be moved again during a crisis situation. Additionally, we are also sending a signal to our allies and the Soviet Union saying that we do not take the defense of northern Norway seriously enough. And still more seriously: We show that Soviet pressure can result in Norway changing her previous decisions.

Spjastad himself is of the impression that Norway's foreign- and security policy is today characterized by a tilt to the Labor Party's left wing. "Previously," he says, "the Labor Party was giving an influence to foreign policy in connection with Norwegian political points of view toward the third world, while they stayed out of defense- and security policy.

According to Spjastad, what is new in the above mentioned questions is that we seem to be making special concessions to the left wing of the Labor Party. It is much more serious, adds C. Spjastad.

In the same interview he comes out in support of a formalized cooperation between Norway and the EC with regard to questions of foreign policy. He has also participated in the Europe Movement Group, which recently presented a report regarding Norway's security and European foreign policy during the 1980's. Since the EC is in the process of replacing NATO's role as the dominating organization for coordination of Western politics, Norway needs a special arrangement with the EC in order not to fall between two stools.

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PAPER DISCUSSES ISSUES, IMPACT OF FORTING ELECTIONS

Oslo: Aftenposten (in Norwegian) 11 Aug 80, pp 12

[Editorial]

[T]hat [next year] the Forthing election is predicted to be the most important since the war. During the period which we will soon be entering, decisions of very decisive meaning for the society's further development, will have to be made. What then is that the oil production is expected to quickly increase revenues. Or, put another way, the government, which will be in power beyond the 1980's, will have unimagined economic opportunities in carrying out its political program.

As far as the Labor Party is concerned, this will be tantamount with the continuation, with renewed vigor, of the socialization process. Indeed, acts and announcements by prominent quarters leave little doubt about this. They dream of a system where "the society" which is synonymous with the public authorities, extends its powers in one area after another.

They promote strong demands to the effect that the traditional ownership system in private industry gradually should be eliminated. And when capital growth for this reason stagnates, the government will stand by, ready with its oil money. Such ideas point in the direction of a completely different economic system than that which we so far know with in this country.

Members of politically conflicting groups during the past few years concerning arrangements of this with an expansion of the public's sphere of authority, the prohibition against the right to self-determination regarding housing, co-operatives and other political reforms regarding housing, the debate about the labor environment law's paragraph on principles and the socialization of banks. In the end, they will deal with increased government power at the expense of other power factors in society.

The old principle that "power stops power," i.e., democracy rests on the existence of several, mutually independent power factors, is beginning to sound hollow. The government will be the sole power.

"But what kind of society is this leading us to? What will the consequences be? Not in one year nor necessarily in three years, but over a longer period of time?" To try to start a debate about these things is like banging one's head against the wall. A few years ago, the Conservatives took the initiative to begin a dialogue with the Labor Party about the future of democracy, but the outcome was rather thin.

A so-called mini-editorial in THE HERALD on Saturday, indicates that unfortunately, time has not worked in favor of a meaningful debate on democracy. The mini-editorial's focus point was an unwise interview in which Harold Wilson laid out that the development toward the socialist society could be impossible to halt, if it is not done at the election next year.

Immediately, the government organs accused Wilson of conjuring up "a state of East European dictatorship!"

Frankly, it resembles a kind of political persecution mania. Once again: As far as we know, no one has tried to equip Overgard, Røed, Sten or other sturdy social democrats with whips and spurs. It must be possible, in a discussion about the long-range effects of the socializing politics, to see the picture in other colors than just black and white.

Although the expectations are not exaggerated, we want to express our wish that the Labor Party's organs take these attitudes to the problem more seriously, especially now, as the discussion of the new party program is entering into its final stage.

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The deficit in foreign's traditional foreign trade will not be as large this year. When the first 6 months of the year the deficit in this part of our foreign trade has reached a total of 22.8 billion yuan. That is an increase of 65 percent over the same period last year. At the same time there are signs of expansion in the process of our traditional export products, according to the latest foreign trade figures from the General Statistical Bureau.

The domestic commercial figures the value of exports show a drop of 1.4 percent from the period March-May to the period June-August. In the traditional trade in goods, oil and gas are not included in the export figures, and ships and oil tankers are not included either in exports or imports.

In the first 6 months the value of traditional exports of goods is 16 percent higher than in the same period last year. The export figures for the same period show an increase of 15 percent. For August alone there was a 16 percent decline in exports and a 14 percent increase in imports compared to the same month last year. This caused the export deficit to rise to 4.2 billion yuan in August this year against 3.7 billion yuan the same month last year.

Most other exports of commodities, especially oil and gas, are included. There is a trade surplus after the first 6 months of this year of 2 billion yuan, while in the same period last year there was a deficit of 1.7 billion yuan.

The value of our exports was 1.2 billion yuan in the first 6 months of last year to 1.7 billion yuan this year. The value of gas exports is estimated at 1.2 billion yuan from January to

August inclusive against 4.3 billion kroner in the same period last year.

The price index for Norway's traditional commodity exports registered an increase from the third to the second quarter this year. For the third half of 1980 the prices were 16.3 percent higher than for the third half of 1979.

It seems that there was a decline in volume in these exports from the third quarter to the second quarter this year of 3.3 percent. For the third half of 1980 the total export volume was about 4 percent higher than in the same period last year.

For imports there was a price rise for the third half of 1980 of a good 4 percent. From the third to the second quarter of this year there was a good 1 percent rise in import prices.

In the revised national budget the government is counting on a deficit of about 3 billion kroner in traditional trade in goods. If developments during the rest of the year are as the latest figures indicate, the deficit will be a good deal bigger.

The increase in volume of traditional exports of goods is estimated in the revised national budget at 3 percent, while the increase in prices is calculated at 13.1 percent, so that the increase in terms of value would be 16.3 percent. For the volume the figures for the third half of the year are somewhat more favorable than that, while the price curve is about where the prognosis could indicate. A definite sharpening out of the export curve is expected, however, toward the end of the year. Against this background it is probable that export trends will be weaker than expected in both price and volume.

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WIND IN ENERGY COSTS MAKES SWEDISH COAL MINING PROFITABLE

O-216 (ATTENTION: in Norwegian 9 Sep 60 p 13)

[Report of interview with Ingvald Otn by Sven Kydne]

[Otn:] The world's increasing energy needs can be covered today only by increased use of coal. No doubt whatever about this prevails among the experts. To cover the growing demand for energy, all resources must be fully utilized both for extraction of the coal and for expansion of the transportation system--roads and ocean freight, further expansion, storage facilities, etc. That applies both to imports and to exports. Not--say to one of the countries that are as lucky as to have coal resources, and much resources of that.

Sweden coal has always been high-grade and for that reason has been in demand at railroads, ships, power plants, and household heating. For that reason coal use operation was good business until about 1960, and will be again. So says Ingvald Otn, administrative director of Hovs Krosser Speditioner AS (Krossen) AS in Swedborg.

"What was it that changed the picture in 1960?"

"It was the enormous amounts of oil that came on the market. Cheap oil displaced coal, and power plants, for example, converted from coal to oil. But the great increase in oil prices that has taken place recently and the extremely uncertain supply aspects--think of the situation in the Middle East--have made us look toward coal again as an important source of energy.

"In the present situation, when we have also discovered great resources with in Longyear City and in Svem, Norway is in the fortunate position that we are at least 60 percent self-sufficient with respect to coal. Fifty percent is what we should set as a minimum when it comes to such an important energy source as coal. Obviously it would be stupid to make ourselves wholly dependent on imports, especially for our coal production.

and that meeting, the needs of our own and some industries."

Director Ben also emphasizes that within 2 or 3 years our domestic industry alone will need 350,000 to 400,00 tons of coal a year.

Stato Norske (Hjortshøyen Kullkoppet AS) has always realized that coal was a future, and that reason has resulted in intensive prospecting in Longyear City, in Aven, and in parts of Svellfjord lying between the two. At present 8000 (Stato Norske Hjortshøyen Kullkoppet) has a promising area of 5,000 square kilometers where it is believed that there are good chances of finding exportable coal deposits.

Based Upon 30 Years' Experience

At present "2.5 million tons have been found in Aven that can easily be exploited with current technology, enough for 30 years' exploitation. That is about the same amount as in Longyear City. And the resources are rich enough."

"What are the company's present plans?"

"They are aimed at mining about the same amount in Longyear City and in Aven during the coming decade," says Director Ben. "Any expansion of the mining industry in Svellfjord demands such big investments in the community and the infrastructure that it is necessary to think further ahead than at the time of corresponding mining expansion in Norway. The company knows it is proper to think in terms of 25 to 30 years, and for that reason 8000 is continuing on producing 20,000 to 30,000 tons each in Longyear City and in Aven once production in Aven has gotten under way."

Production in 1984

"After the recommendation that has now been sent to the directors, the company calculates that production cannot get under way in Aven before 1984 at the earliest. And then only on the assumption that the Norving double with the market and decides on expansion during the fall 1983 session."

"How long has prospecting been going on in Aven?"

"Since 1970, and during that period of prospecting we have taken out almost 200,000 tons. The coal deposits in Aven are of the same high quality as in Longyear City. They have a high calorific value, but unfortunately they have too high a phosphorus content for use in the Norwegian coke industry. The 200,000 tons of Aven coal have been sold and are being sold mainly to German power plants. But over a somewhat longer time it is reasonable that Aven coal can compete in price with foreign coal for the cement industry. And qualitatively it is far and away better than what is ordinarily used in the cement industry."

But Million on Western Must Be Invested

"The big investments will be made to get Aven into operation."

"We have enough coal deposits at hand to be able to operate by present methods for at least 10 years, probably much longer," says Ingvald Oien. "We are counting on full-scale operation from 1966 on, with an output of 250,000 tons a year. That will require a force of 150 men. If we go up to 500,000 tons a year the force will have to be increased to about 300 men."

No Family Community Yet

"It is not a family community we are basing our planning on," says Ingvald Oien, "but a community with good leisure-time and social resources for single people. We hope to be able to create a thriving sort of community with a good balance of men and women as possible."

"Coal will be a not inconsiderable part of our future," Ingvald Oien concludes, "and the money we can get into full-scale operation in 1966 will be a big help. However, we are not in a position to make much of head start at present with regard to coal."

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PAINE MOST QUALIFIED THAT REAL WAGE DROP MAY BE INEVITABLE

Stockholm (AP) — PAINTE in Swedish 20 Aug 80 (p. 2)

[Editorial by Ace Lundqvist: "Blood, sweat, and Real wages"]

[Text] It is hard to make sense out of the Social Democrats' tough resistance to the government's tight-fighting policy as it has been presented thus far: a 1.4 percent increase in the MDM (value added tax) and higher taxes on oil, gasoline, charter tours, alcohol, and cigarettes.

In his statement in the *Riksdag* yesterday, Olof Palme attacked the government for its "tight economic policy and its mismanagement of state finances." That criticism is not without justification.

But in the same breath, Palme turned against the measures that the government is now proposing in order to make up for past failures. The government, Palme complained, wants to "undermine real wages by reducing the buying power." The government's measures are coming at the wrong time to that, just when the country is going into a slump. The consequences may be increased unemployment. For that reason, Palme said, the government's proposals "are interpreted by many as meaning that the government is now prepared to switch to an active business policy and give up its protection of full employment."

It is true that the tax increases proposed by the government reduce the citizens' scope for private consumption and in that sense "undermine the real wage." But the "real wage" consists in part of borrowed money, and we have now reached a point where we must reduce our balance of payments deficit and pay off our foreign debt. In *Almqvist* this summer, Palme spoke for a policy of "blood, sweat, and tears." Now he is not willing to touch one hair of the "real wage" (Real)

After the Social Democrats are denying the need for economic retrenchment — and in that case they are contradicting themselves and keeping out of an obvious economic debate. In case they think the retrenchments could cut all the public sector — but everybody knows that when it comes to cut measures the Social Democrats' resistance becomes ever stronger.

While rates of increased unemployment are harder to discuss. If there is a sharp and unexpected stagnation of the economy that domestic demand is intentionally reduced, industry will have a hard time finding a market for its products and firms may be compelled to reduce production and lay off people.

The government also recognizes this dilemma. "The retrenchment that is being proposed will mean that demand for labor will drop in 1980," it is stated in the government proposal that was presented to the House yesterday.

But the consequence need not necessarily be increased unemployment.

In the first place, a great shortage of people prevail in industry at present. If the demand for labor decreases, perhaps the stream of job-seekers will flow toward the empty industrial jobs more than before. If so, it will be a good thing.

In the second place, it is quite possible to combine a general retrenchment policy with efforts to combat unemployment. The government's proposition also contains a promise to that. "The government will not give up its efforts to reduce unemployment. If some short-term job-creating measures should be deemed necessary, they will be adopted in such a way as not to enlarge the government's balance over the long term."

It remains to be seen, of course, how such a general assurance works out in practice, if and when unemployment increases. But there is hardly reason to suspect the government of indifference to unemployment. The efforts to improve the job market during the bourgeois government's tenure have been extensive. Unemployment was built down by those measures during the slump of 1973-1975.

The problem with the policy that is required from now on is that it must combine objectives that are hard to combine: restore balance in the economy, maintain employment, and equitably distribute scarce resources and scarce services.

The Social Democrats give priority to the last two objectives named, but appear to have given up on the first. In that connection they talk mostly of "offensive," or productive investments in industry, of research and technical development. And of course these things are important. But suppose there is not enough money for both investments of that kind and continued increases in private and public consumption? Then a choice has to be made. The Social Democrats seem to want to avoid that choice.

But it is too bad. For if they were not doing that they could give some aid and credibility to their against a possible "rightist policy" and could in better and to stand up for an equitable orientation of the necessary retrenchments.

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1979 11/10

BRIEFS

VPS GETS BANK FUNDS--TV, Malmö—The Left Party (Communists) (VPS) in Malmö is getting its party funds back. A group that separated from the party had taken the funds with them in February 1977. The separatist group later formed the Workers' Party (Communists) (APK). The APK put the whole amount of some 47,000 kronor in a bank account intended for the local office in Malmö of the newspaper *RODSTENSTJERNAN*. A district court decision gave the VPS the right to the money, but the APK appealed. Before the district court of appeals took up the case, a reconciliation took place the other day between the two communist party factions. The APK agreed to pay the amount back to the VPS with interest. [Text] [Stockholm] (AGENCE WHETER) (in Swedish 16 Aug 80) (p. 4) 8815

FEDERAL COUNCIL LIMITS LIMITS FROM FOREIGN DEPOSITS

Geneva JOURNAL OF MONEY (in French 23/24 Aug 80) p 111

[Article by Jean-Pierre Gattouil]

[Text] The last barrier put in place in the early seventies by Swiss authorities to curb the influx of foreign funds into Switzerland has been raised: the federal council yesterday decided, in effect, that foreign bank deposits, drawn up in Swiss francs, can once again be remunerated without limitation on the total amount. The government's decision goes into effect on 31 August [1980].

Term--What is the reason for this measure? The federal council believes that in the present circumstances Switzerland is no longer, for the time being, in danger of being perturbed by an excessive inflow of funds coming from abroad. In answer in tandem with this decision, the board of directors of the national bank (BNS) has for its part abrogated the ordinance concerning foreign bank assets and term money exchange operations concluded with foreigners.

What of history: during the first years of the just-finished decade, the large demand for Swiss francs had caused an increase in the exchange rate for our currency, while at the same time the dollar started on an impressive decline. This state of affairs was obviously injurious to the Swiss export industry. So on 20 November 1974 the federal council, on the basis of the federal decree on the safeguarding of the currency, decided to ban the payment of interest on capital held by foreigners and deposited in Switzerland. It was also decided to impose a commission of 1/10 percent, called negative interest, on these funds. These measures were further strengthened in the course of the following year. They had only one object: that of making our currency, and by consequence the deposit of foreign assets less attractive.

Disinflation

Early this year the economic situation changed. The price of the franc was stabilized, and even had a tendency to slide with respect to the official foreign currencies. Upon the request of the Swiss National Bank, therefore, the Federal Council has gradually dismantled the restrictive barriers imposed six years before.

Here are some of the most spectacular decisions:

—On 10 February, foreign assets placed in depositors' books, checking accounts, savings accounts, deposits or investments, could once again be remunerated without restriction. The national bank authorized the remuneration of term deposits of at least 6 months duration, executed by foreign central banks. These modifications, among others, took account of the fact that the Swiss franc had a tendency to slide and that domestic inflation was thus stimulated by an increase in the price of exports.

—On 10 March, the Federal Council decided further that foreign assets placed for fixed durations of at least 3 months could be remunerated. The SNB for its part eliminated the ceilings on term sales of Swiss francs abroad.

Still, sight deposits and investments of less than 3 months remained subject to the ban on remuneration. This last barrier was lifted yesterday by the government. Bern has thus dismantled the entirety of its emergency measures to limit the inflow of foreign funds into Switzerland. Of course, being the way they are, Bern, which in recent years was afraid the franc would be over-valued, now realizes, as it did last spring, that it is just as important that it not be under-valued.

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ELECTRIC POWER: STATION SHORTAGE OF POWER PREDICTED

Geneva JOURNAL DE GENÈVE (in French) 23/24 Aug 80 pp 13

[Attributable by J1+L.]

[Text] Geneva, 22 August—Swiss electric producers believe that in addition to Lobsenz (which will be in operation starting in 1984) it will be necessary to put into service two new nuclear powerplants in our country by the beginning of the next decade. Without this, they say, Switzerland would be confronted in the next 10 years with the shortages one out of two or three winters. This warning was made yesterday in Geneva by the president of the Union of Swiss Electric Powerplants, Mr. Von Schulthess, before the general assembly of that association.

The two overplants in question are Kaiseraugst and Grenchen. The Federal Energy Commission is in fact in the process of examining the evidence for the need of these two projects and is expected to render a decision this autumn. The Federal Council and eventually the chambers should then make a decision, first regarding Kaiseraugst and later regarding Grenchen. According to the electric producers, this is pressing, for it will take at least 15 years to build Kaiseraugst from the moment the green light is given.

In the meantime, the Lobsenz nuclear powerplant should enter into service, probably in 1984. From that time, 40 percent of the electricity produced in Switzerland will be of nuclear source (23 percent at present). The electric producers believe nevertheless that consumption will increase at an annual rate of 1.7 percent between now and 1984, and at 2.3 percent afterward. This is why, they say, the security of supply risks falling below an acceptable level by the end of the present decade, despite putting Lobsenz on line.

Electric Heating

These consumption growth rates include an certain contribution of electricity as a replacement for oil. Officials of the power plants union believe that during the next 10 years about 15 percent of new and renovated dwellings will be equipped with electric heating. By 1990 it would be possible to heat about 10 percent of the dwellings in Westerland with electricity (about 10 percent of dwellings have electric heating at the present time). During the winter semester of 1989/1990, about 13 percent of total electric consumption could thus be channelled into substitution; that portion only amounts to 1.2 percent at present.

The same electric producers, finally, defend the exporting of electric power as an element in security of supply. The exportable surplus corresponds to capacity margin calculated in terms of "points" of internal demand. Besides, they say, the last four hydrological years have been drier than average.

QUESTIONS MARKED AS BEING CONTRARY TO CONSTITUTION

Question. COMMUNIST. In Paragraph 11, Art. 80 p. 2

[Interview with **Lawyer Halil Aksoy**, member of the Ankara Bar and formerly legal adviser to the former Turkish Labor Party--here and place of interview not given]

Ques. Applying to questions put to him by **COMMUNIST**, Ankara Lawyer Halil Aksoy explained that the Marshal Law Act in force today is contrary to the principles of the constitution and in violation of the Article 126, and he stated that the changes which are being requested in this act are detrimental to the constitution and to contemporary penal law.

In making his replies to **COMMUNIST's** questions Aksoy said that Art. 80, 11, was "anti-democratic in nature" and that the changes being contemplated in this act would definitely increase the undemocratic character.

The questions put to Aksoy and his replies are as follows:

Ques. 1111. What kind of a regime is Marshal Law?

Answer. Marshal Law is one kind of administration which is authorized by the constitution. The basic elements of this administration are spelled out in Article 116 of the constitution. However it cannot be considered either solely or partially of the constitution. The Marshal Law Act, like all laws, is subject to control by the President, and constitution laid down by the "General Principles" section of the constitution and in the section on "Fundamental Rights and Duties," and later on in the Article 126, because it contradicts with Article 7 to the act is contrary to the constitution. Therefore, it is necessary to consider and hence the principles and provisions of the constitution in the enactment of similar law legislation in future.

Ques. 1112. What is the kind of the Marshal Law Act current in force?

Answer. Marshal Law Act No. 250, current in force was enacted in contravention of the fundamental principles of the constitution and the Article

[illegible][illegible]

Q: That is correct, might not they be trying to change the Martial Law Act, which is already unconstitutional, so as to make it even more unconstitutional in fundamental rights and freedoms?

A: What are the changes which are being sought in the present Martial Law Act?

A: The most important of the changes being sought in the present act are provisions pertaining to method of appointing the Military Court Judges, the powers of the Martial Law Command and those which will increase the severity of penalties which can be imposed by military courts and render them liable of being postponed.

Q: Now, do you agree these changes from the standpoint of constitutional law?

A: The proposed amendment to Article 121 of the Martial Law Act would somewhat broaden the rules governing the appointment of Military Court Judges and make the judges that much less independent. The proposed Amendment introduces a descriptive provision by which the candidate judges are presented to the administrative body, as in the case of the House Security Courts, and selection is made between them two. In this way the attempt is made to obscure the fact that the judges are being appointed by the administration. The proposed article, just like the present one, is in contravention of the "independence of the Courts" principle.

3. The objection to the powers that have been given to the Martial Law Command is being incompatible with the aim of Article 124 of the Constitution and because they abridge democratic rights and freedoms has been explained above. To broaden these powers could increase these abridgements even more.

4. The proposed amendment would automatically increase the penalties imposed on persons being sentenced by the Military Courts by no less than one-third. This is inequality is introduced between persons sentenced in the general courts and those sentenced in the Military Courts for the same offence. This too contravenes the constitutional principle of "equality."

5. Furthermore, the amendment as introduced extends the permissible period of arrest without arraignment, which has been limited to 15 days, making it open ended "if no evidence is uncovered." This provision effectively, once again the 15-day limit set by the constitution and opens the way to intentional abuse.

It is impossible to understand how Mr. Kevlik, who has come out against the House Security Courts and a declaration of a state of emergency, can support an amendment to the Martial Law Act which undermines the independence of the Military Courts over Turkey and which abridges fundamental rights and freedoms.

NEW ALLEGATIONS REGARDING THE KENYAN CASE

Communism, 11/11/57 (in Tanzania, 9 Nov 1957) p. 6

[Foot:] The importance of preserving the republic in the current period and of placing emphasis on fundamental principles of the republic—in the forefront—were noted in a communication issued by the NP General Council concerning the NP's Kenya rally. It stated, however, that all rightist parties have been going for years in the areas of religious exploitation and non-scientific practices. The communication recalled that even during torrid the JF coalition was faced to prime minister, he has used the Christian Church as a political propaganda tool.

The communication stated that during the NP's Kenya rally there occurred actions contrary to the sacred principles of the constitution and the legal regulations concerning religion. Moreover, there was very disturbing news that individuals were encouraging anti-republic slogans and that several persons provoked the indigenous church.

The communication continued to state: "We are living through a period in which actions that shake our faith in the foundations are spreading, and in which religious exploitation and sectarian provocation are sparking confrontations that are reaching high dimensions in places. In such a period it is more necessary than ever before to protect the republic and conscientiously work hard to achieve, which is one of the republic's fundamental principles and which is an integral feature of Africanist nationalism."

"All rightist parties for years have been going with one another in religious exploitation and non-scientific practices. Responsibility for this cannot be placed on just one party. None the less, it is undeniably to fault ignorance and lack of care by the (NP) attitude and position on this matter so long as it supports the JF government and then come to a sudden realization that that such attitudes are harmful."

"The case and in the present, other political parties and auxiliary organizations that have supported the JF or the governments it has set up, have considerably spread the seeds in several Tanzanian areas and the country with religious-exploitation oriented slogans and anti-scientific practices. These in essence are no different from the slogans that were also in vogue, been utilized or spread in Kenya."

The successful completion of this part of the work will enable the Government to see if the Government is actually the same under the same conditions and to see if the Government is actually the same under the same conditions. The Government is actually the same under the same conditions and to see if the Government is actually the same under the same conditions.

"Therefore, the President is authorized, within the limits, powers, and conditions, the Congress has authorized and approved, to employ the armed forces of the United States in the Philippines, to suppress the rebellion, to maintain the peace, and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, and to do such other acts as may be necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes."

"The U. S. position is undoubtedly to use the Chinese Korean-Chinese war as a means of establishing a political, propaganda and, finally, the campaign which is now underway."

1. The Government of the United States of America, hereinafter referred to as the "Government,"

"The fact is, child care facilities are totally divided over religion and the extent of religious activity, and are generally, and increasingly, becoming divided along the same lines. In religious organizations, leaders are the sure to give direction from religious beliefs. In non-religious organizations, such as the YM and YWCA, religious practices, traditions, customs, and the like, are being dropped, and the emphasis is on education and development only through secular means."

[illegible]

'HURRIYET' CONDEMNS GREEK FEAR OF ARMENIAN TERRORISTS

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 2 Aug 60 pp 11, 113

[Foot:] The fact that certain circles in Greece inspire anti-Turkish feelings and that the government turns a blind eye to this activity and even gives it protection has led finally to a realization of all fears. For 6 months now, the Turkish community in Athens has felt that there was going to be a sacrifice among them and have been expecting this bitter consequence. The Greek police have been conducting a round-the-clock surveillance of the Armenian community and their organizations in anticipation of a probable attack upon a Turk, while Turkish officials assigned there have surrendered their security and that of their families to fate. In May, when the Armenians had some kind of affair in the "New Unit" park no Turk was allowed anywhere near, because "they will bring in a bomb." And there was even an official from the political police, a member of the Turkish desk who knows the Turks in Athens very well and who went so far as to cooperate with the Armenians by pointing out to them those Turks who came to the meeting as observers. Again, during the past few months Turkish functionaries in Athens have been followed by mysterious men who have taken their pictures with telescopic lenses, loitered around their houses and checked their times of arrival and departure, along with the routes they have taken. Diplomats and other functionaries who perceived this have refrained for months from using their automobiles, going to work by bus instead; they have kept their children home from school and some even have sent their families back to Turkey. To add to this uneasiness the Armenians began to deluge our people with threatening letters and phone calls. The wild noises of protest from Ankara and the reluctance of our embassy to upset Ankara have contributed to the problem.

In these days when Turkish-Greek relations have for the first time in 6 years taken a turn for the better, two incidents have obliterated the atmosphere. The first was the Rhodes incident and the second was the massacre of Galiip Ozmen. The Greek government declared that they felt great sorrow over both incidents and that the intention behind them was to spoil our relations. Up to a point we can share in these sentiments, but what we cannot forgive is the overly tolerant attitude of the Greek government these past few weeks toward the Armenians. And not just

toward the Armenians, the first aim they have given Istanbul, the Pontians and others in their anti-Turkish activities gives one pause. Most of the Armenians who are trying to destroy Turkey are persons from Athens with Communist sympathies. This crowd for the first time, during a meeting they held in Athens in May, announced that the goal of the "Tashnak" organization was to break off six of Turkey's provinces and annex them to Soviet Armenia.

What is AVAAW?

AVAAW, a name that is being bandied about in Athens these days, is the acronym for Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, with headquarters in Beirut.

The communist militants of this organization are committing bloody crimes behind the mask of innocent-seeming "Armenian Brotherhood" societies. Their headquarters in Athens is an apartment on the fifth floor of a building on Epanon Strada St where the Armenian Red Cross organization is located. Armenian activists from Beirut and other countries gather here and plan their activities in this office. The members of the Armenian army are all persons with higher educations. Among them are lawyers and doctors. Their economic possibilities are unlimited. This perfume leads to the conclusion that all Armenians in Athens are partners to these bloody crimes. The ones who come out against these incidents are branded as traitors by the militants, and because of this they support the organization with money. At any rate the financial state of the Armenian organizations in Athens is extremely good. Armenians in America and Switzerland send millions of dollars to them every year from their organizations.

Commandos Are Training in Armenian Athletic Clubs

In the quarter called "New Cosmos" in Athens, Armenian youths are being trained as commandos in the "Judo-Karate School" and the "Athletic Hall." New Cosmos means "New World." This quarter was established by Armenians who emigrated from Australia to Greece. Within the borders of this quarter they nurture their children on milice and hatred toward Turkey, and train them to be "soldiers of the Armenian army." This training is being conducted by Palestinian Arabs from the Middle East and Armenian commandos. Most of these come to Greece as "students" and "technicians" and establish contact with Armenians.

The Armenian militants being trained in Athens' Judo schools made their first show off strength during the Armenian demonstrations held in Athens during April and May, when they assisted the Greek police in preventing the participants in the demonstrations against a "Turkish" assault. When they attacked and beat those who tried to take photographs of them, the Greek security authorities merely stood by as spectators. The militants who prove successful in their training in New Cosmos are sent to camps in Beirut or the Greek section in Cyprus for advanced training.

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